THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 292

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Britain Will Revise Its Relief

German Votes Shrink Hitler

Cosgrave Arraigns de Valera

Italy Fails to Pardon Many

Stuart Chase Sees a Way Out

BRITAIN, first to come to the aid of its unemployed and first to undertake large-scale work projects, having profited by its experiences, will revolutionize its entire relief system. The proposed changes are contained in a report by the Royal Commission. The state unemployment fund is rendered solvent by confining its scope to actual subscriptions by workers, employers and state. All unemployed willing workers become entitled to a uniform rate of relief graded by tests to actual needs. All who are unemployable or unwilling to work go under the poor law. The revised system is expected to recognize that unemployment is not a transient phase, but due in a measure to a mass production that multiplies output and reduces manpower. The problem of unemployed youth is to be handled. In this new step Britain is blazing a world trail—Many nations will watch and learn.

¶ Germany's national election results show that Adolf Hitler has passed the peak of his power. In the fifth major election of the year, Hitler's National Socialists, or Fascists, win 195 seats in the Reichstag, a loss of 35. They get one-third of the 35,000,000 votes, a loss of 2,000,000. The Social Democrats and the Roman Catholic parties also lose, the Nationalists and the Communists gain. Hitler's party is still the largest, but without strength to dominate the Reichstag. Hitler, close to power in July, is regarded as having missed his opportunity. Chancellor von Papen's Government, backed by presidential decree and the Reichswehr, sees its Opposition weaken—Germany, more definitely than before, is under the régime of an anti-republic dictator.

¶ Sweden undertakes to control the production and sale of arms by its people. A committee is named to investigate the arms situation. The thought of the Government is to set up a state monopoly in arms manufacture if this is found to be practicable; if impracticable, then rigid regulations will be passed governing manufacture and export of arms. The move reflects the work of the Disarmament Conference—Sweden helps by setting its own house in order.

¶ The Irish Free State sees serious trouble threaten when William T. Cosgrave former President, arraigns President Eamon de Valera at Cork. Before an audience that crowds a theater Cosgrave bitterly criticizes the de Valera Administration as having ruined the Free State's economic life and brought international dishonor and ridicule upon the country. A crowd, armed with sticks and stones, attempts to rush the theater, but is forcibly held back by the police. Cosgrave slips out by a side door and disorder continues through the night. In one thing at least the Irish are unchanging—Faith, they do put passion into their politics.

¶ Premier Mussolini gives out the terms of the much-discussed amnesty and Italy finds them somewhat disappointing. Fascism is not forgiving its enemies in the way that was anticipated. Prisoners serving five years or less, for statutory as well as for political offenses, are set free, but the amnesty is limited to prisons in Italy and does not apply to the unknown but large number of political exiles who have been sent to the Lipari Islands. More than 5000 persons are liberated. Long sentences are reduced by five years. But Mussolini fails his admirers—In his generous moment of triumph he does not set the bulk of his opposers free.

¶ Moscow celebrates the fifteenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Communist leaders review an immense parade from the top of the Lenine mausoleum. After 30,000 troops and armed civilians, come more than 1,000,000 marchers from factories, offices and institutions. Banners and floats satirize Social Democrats, Fascists, capitalism and priests. The parade shows the tremendous human engine the Soviet has built up. Illuminated figures represent the Soviet undertaking to produce power and machinery without limit—But nothing is made of the fact that up to now most of the machinery turned out by the Soviet simply won't work.

¶ Chicago hears Stuart Chase, economist, picture conditions and possibilities. He sees the world with three possible courses: One is violent revolution to establish a new money and credit system; another is a business dictatorship, scrapping political democracy; the third and promising way is a system of overhead control of key economic problems. Under this last he sees a 30-hour work week bringing every family a minimum income of $3000 a year. He finds the financial system at fault for not having supported the engineering structure. Mr. Chase must be right because he is so different—He's an economist who sees heaps of hope ahead.

German Cabinet Keeps Helm By Decline in Hitlerite Vote

Fascist Party Loses 35 Seats in Reichstag While Nationalists and Communists Gain—35,379,011 Ballots Cast

By CHARLES E. GRATKE
Staff Correspondent
By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 7—Germany, at the ballot boxes, has taken the measure of Herr Adolf Hitler.

Today the man who "is the Fascist Party" is shorter in stature by 2,000,000 votes. The National Socialist movement which he commands is no longer one of unknown potentialities and growing strength. For in yesterday's Reichstag election Herr Hitler fell back from the astonishingly high peak he attained in July.

The Fascists obtained 195 seats—a loss of 35 compared to three months ago. Still they are by far the largest single party in Germany. Although their limit appears reached, those who reckon with future of the Reich must take into account that Herr Hitler held more than 11,000,000 voters despite his inability in recent weeks to fulfill his extensive promises to make his movement all powerful in Germany. But as these 11,000,000 represent only about one-third of the German voters Herr Hitler cannot justify his demand of the right to establish a Fascist dictatorship.

A statement issued by Herr Hitler declared there will be no negotiations until the von Papen régime is completely destroyed. It called on party leaders, including the storm troops, to organize a new propaganda battle, and contended that the Fascists had weathered the heaviest battle in their history, despite the power of the Opposition Government. It was charged that Herr von Papen is driving Germany toward Bolshevism.

Herr Hitler raised before the Fascist Party a new slogan of an "unyielding intention of battle until a partly open, partly camouflaged opponent of true recovery of our people (the von Papen régime) is completely subjugated."

The election which although the fifth major balloting within eight months brought out 80 per cent of the voters, provided accurate mirrors

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POLICE STATUS ONLY FOR ARMS, BUTLER URGES

Peace Leader for Speedy End to Ultra-Nationalism to Aid Prosperity

Special from Monitor Bureau:

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The first essential to the return of prosperity in this country is "to bring to a quick end that spirit of ultra-nationalism which has steadily and grievously grown everywhere during the past three years," Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared in a statement made public today.

Dr. Butler's statement called attention to 50 disarmament meetings that will be held on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, in 50 cities, one of which will be at Carnegie Hall, where Mr. Norman H. Davis, an American delegate to the General Disarmament Conference, will preside. Dr. Julius Curtius, formerly German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Silas H. Strawn, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, are scheduled to be the chief speakers of this meeting.

"Declaring that one form of the expression of ultra-nationalism in this country is "the constantly heightening and multiplying barriers to trade which have brought new distress to the farmer, the wage-worker, the manufacturer and to the railroads," Dr. Butler continued:

"Another is the competitive armament race still urged in more countries than one and eagerly supported by so-called experts in military and naval affairs, which is imposing stupendous tax burdens upon the people everywhere, as well as continuing to cultivate a wrong and, indeed, a wicked state of mind in those who are unaccustomed to think for themselves.

"The real crux of the disarmament problem is to be found in the unwillingness of the nations that were allies and associates in the great war to accept the moral obligations which they took upon themselves by the Treaty of Versailles as a consequence of the unforced disarmament of the defeated nation, Germany; in the persistent notion which is kept so steadily before the French people that national security can only be found in national superiority in armament, whereas the reverse is true, and in the ambition of an element here in the United States, largely represented at Washington, that the American Navy shall be at least as great in size and in power as that of any other nation."

Council Chooses State Director

Acceptance by Mr. John S. Lawrence, Topsfield, of the office of Massachusetts director of the New England Council was used as the opportunity by him for a summons to towns, whose tax rates have jumped, to organize economy groups. Specifying Ipswich, Georgetown, Oxford, Newburyport, Haverhill and Lawrence, he called for immediate action from the business men of these communities to form citizen committees.

Reëlection of Mr. Lawrence was announced at council headquarters today by Mr. Edgar C. Rust, Massachusetts vice-president of the council. His economy appeal was directed to the citizens of Essex County, whom he enjoined to organize for the study of public expenditures that they may be reduced at the next municipal election.

The day before town meeting is too late, he said. Now is the time to start. Business men have taken their coats off and profited from their efforts. Citizens must do the same to place government again on a sound basis. Declaring that lower taxes are the price for keeping farms, industries and homes, he urged the people to be ready for the 1933 budgets. Mr. Lawrence was the president of the New England Council, serving in this rôle from the beginning of the council in 1925 to 1928.

BRITAIN PLANS DRASTIC CHANGE IN DOLE SYSTEM

Relief Machinery Split in Two by Proposals of Commission

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 7—A revolutionizing of the entire British state unemployment relief system is recommended in the report of a Royal Commission issued here tonight.

The central proposal of the report is to separate the social problem from the industrial, and to accomplish this end two main innovations are advised:

Firstly: the existing state unemployment fund is to be rendered solvent by confining the relief it affords to what is genuinely paid for by present subscriptions from worker, employer and state.

Secondly, all other able-bodied and willing unemployed workers are to become entitled to an essentially uniform rate of relief, graded by means of tests to meet their actual needs.

New System Needed

On the social side, the main recommendations are in one category. In effect it is to group all the unemployed under the existing poor law relief system. The result here is to bring together alike those physically unable to work and those who for trade dispute or other reason refuse employment.

Under the terms of the commission's recommendations, Britain, which was among the first industrial nations to undertake large-scale projects for unemployment insurance, is preparing to revise its system in the light of experience. New machinery, it is now recognized, has become necessary not

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Moscow En Fête For Anniversary Of Soviet Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Nov. 7—Moscow's historic Red Square today witnessed the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. An immense parade was reviewed by Mr. Joseph Stalin, Soviet "Dictator," Mr. M. V. Molotoff, head of the Moscow Cabinet, Mr. M. J. Kalinin, Soviet President, and other prominent Soviet Communist leaders from the top of the Lenine Mausoleum.

More than 15,000 troops and an equal number of armed civilians participated in the military review which lasted more than two hours. After this 1,000,000 marchers from factories, offices and institutions bearing banners, accompanied by floats, boasting of the industrial and constructional achievements and satirizing the Social Democrats, Fascists, capitalists, priests and other objects of Communist aversion, filed through the square. This parade, through its sheer massive size, seemed to symbolize the unified, disciplined organization which 15 years of Soviet rule has brought to the Russian people.

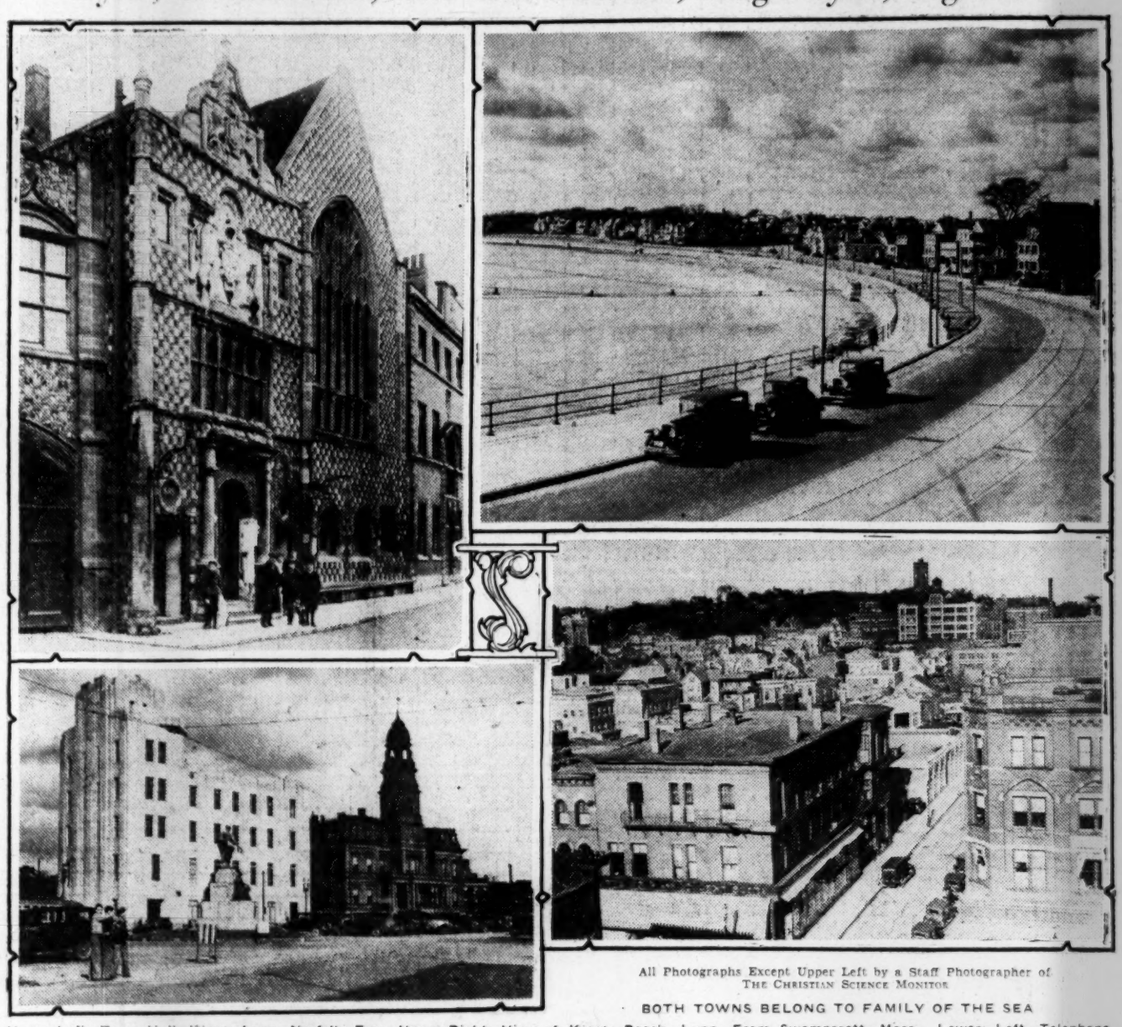
Squares and public buildings were brightly illuminated at night and figures representing power plants, factories and other new Soviet enterprises were set up all over the city. Extra allowances of meat and flour, as usual, contributed to the holiday mood of the population. The sole public measure promulgated on the day of the fifteenth anniversary was a decree substantially raising the pay of Soviet army and navy officers and enlisted men.

RAILWAY EXTENDS CLASSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Some 15,000 employees of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway are attending special classes and lecture courses this winter in accordance with the company's policy of providing free educational facilities for its staff.

Lynn, Massachusetts, Meet Your Ancestor, King's Lynn, England



All Photographs Except Upper Left by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOTH TOWNS BELONG TO FAMILY OF THE SEA

Upper Left—Town Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Eng. Upper Right—View of King's Beach, Lynn, From Swampscott, Mass. Lower Left—Telephone Building and City Hall, and Lower Right—View Down Town in Lynn, Mass.

YUGOSLAV KING ONLY SOURCE OF ORDER IN NATION

Stability Kept by Throne in Early Stages of Mixed Kingdom

YUGOSLAV SERIES
Second of Five Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—When Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, son of the Serbian King Peter, and Regent of Yugoslavia, undertook the organization of the kingdom he faced the task of introducing order amid confusion, and of transforming conflicts and antagonisms into harmony.

Montenegro had been reduced from an independent kingdom to a border province, many of the inhabitants of Croatia were clamoring for a republican form of government, Macedonia was rife with revolt and revolution, Slovenia was watchfully waiting, the nearly 2,000,000 Germans, Hungarians, Albanians and Roumanians were dissatisfied, and Communism was spreading among the masses.

The situation was made still more difficult by the hostility of Yugoslavia's neighbors, especially Bulgaria, and by a serious religious conflict among the Roman Catholics, the Orthodox Christians and the Muhammadans. The last group was on the defensive, fighting for its existence, but the other two confessions were confident and aggressive, each struggling for supremacy, thus renewing an old conflict and reoccupying trenches dug more than 1000 years earlier.

The nucleus of the new, heterogeneous state was the old Kingdom of Serbia, with its capital, Belgrade, and the chief forces on which King Alexander—then Regent—could rely were the old Serbian parties and the

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English and American Towns Stretch Hands Across Atlantic

Ancient King's Lynn Could Be Shod for 20 Years in One Day by Its Robust Young Scion in Massachusetts

The following is the first of seven illustrated articles introducing towns in Old and New England to their namesakes on the opposite side of the Atlantic. Why they bear the same names; the contrasts in their surroundings; their mode of life and speech are some of the things that will be touched upon in this "Meet One Another" series. Towns bearing these same names are also favored in other American states.

By GODFREY LIAS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KING'S LYNN, Eng.—According to strict rules of etiquette, it should be Lynn, Mass., meet King's Lynn, Norfolk.

But the English town, though a millennium or so the senior, felt just a little bit small beside its huge American scion. And anyhow, it doesn't very much matter which is introduced to which, for the two places used to know each other very well in days gone by. Municipally, they still do.

And apart from the little matter of the name, there have been frequent points of contact between the two Lynns since William Dixey, Edmund and Francis Ingalls, John and William Wood "strayed over" from Salem in 1629 and founded Saugus.

It is quite a while ago—in 1637—since the first Saugus changed its name to Lynn. The town did so, as its sons may remember, in honor of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, who went forth from the English Lynn, "into the wilderness to sacrifice to the Lord," adding "and I will not leave hoof behind."

Made Amends in 1879

The "Angel of Lynn," as his American flock called him, was a Nonconformist and married a cousin of Oliver Cromwell. The church of St. Margarets from which he was driven made amends to the New England home of its former incumbent in 1879 by sending one of its venerable stones to help build up the wall of St. Stephen's Church in Lynn, Mass.

When Saugus became "Lin," the English town was Linn Regis. Formerly it had been Monk's Linne and it did not change to King's Lynn until comparatively recently.

Though the Rev. Mr. Whiting did not "leave hoof behind," it is King's Lynn which has the hooves today. Lynn, Mass., prefers motorcars, though it has nothing to say against

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Economist Sees 30-Hour Work Week And $3000 a Year for Every Family

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—The almost Utopian dream of a minimum income of $3000 a year for each family, and a work week of not over 30 hours, together with even more wonderful things might easily be accomplished through a "new deal" of the economic factors, according to Mr. Stuart Chase, economist and writer, in a lecture here Saturday.

The world is at the crossroads, looking down three possible roads, to avoid future periods of economic stress, Mr. Chase said. One is violent revolution, to establish a brand new money and credit system; the other is a business dictatorship, which would mean scrapping political democracy, he said, while the third is a system of overhead control of key economic problems, or a broad system of national economic planning. "I'm for trying this road," he declared.

To carry a policy of national economic planning to its logical conclusion, Mr. Chase said, would involve thinking in entirely new terms about a good many things, but he believes it would be worth it. Nobody knows just yet how far this kind of system might be carried, Mr. Chase added, and nobody has definitely charted the course but some of the waymarks, he pointed out, were:

Proposals for a managed currency such as those advanced by the British economist, Dr. John M. Keynes; establishment of a universal minimum wage; central control of all new investments to prevent unwise speculation; an expansive system of public works to take up the slack of unemployment as well as to absorb the technologically unemployed; government control of basic industries such as coal, and finally, establishment of a national economic planning authority.

Unlike many others, Mr. Chase does not believe that the world is now being brought to judgment for the so-called prodigality of the years just before 1929. On the contrary, he believes those years have shown that society can provide enough for all, because it almost succeeded in abolishing poverty, and that it can consume all it wants and at the same time build up its production system against future wants.

Thus, he concluded, it is not the production system which is at fault, but the financial one, because it failed to give the proper support to the engineering structure. From this conclusion Mr. Chase further concludes that the world has reached the end of an epoch as far as finance and distribution are concerned, and must look to a new epoch in which purchasing power can be brought up to the ability to produce.

Hoover, Coolidge In Final Message On Radio Tonight

Climaxing a day in which 150 major speakers in 40 states will urge his reëlection, President Hoover will sound his final appeal for the nation's vote in a radio address tonight, on a national broadcast-carrying appeals by former President Coolidge and other prominent speakers as well. The broadcast is scheduled to begin at 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time, and President Hoover will bring the program to a close, talking from 10:40 to 11 o'clock, eastern standard time.

On the final lap of his coast-to-coast trip to cast his own vote in his home State of California, President Hoover will halt at Elko, Nevada, for the brief time necessary for the radio talk, and then get under way promptly again so as to be in California tomorrow.

At the other end of the United States, from his home at Northampton, Mass., former President Coolidge, whose New York address recently brought a deluge of requests from the nation for a second talk, will open the program with a 15-minute appeal. Following Mr. Coolidge will be Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Christine Bradley South, daughter of a former Kentucky Governor; Mr. W. L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and head of the labor bureau at Republican national headquarters, and Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas. Mr. Mills has been allotted 15 minutes, the other speakers 10 minutes each.

The program will be broadcast over an NBC-WEAF coast-to-coast radio network, combined with coast-to-coast facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and will be heard through Station WEEI.

BRITISH PLANES ORDERED

LONDON—Orders for the delivery of 38 airplanes to the Brazilian, Portuguese and Irak governments have been received by the De Havilland Aircraft Company works.

RADIO TO CARRY BALLOT VERDICT ON BIG HOOKUPS

Roosevelt Returns Home to Follow Traditions of Political Career

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—With national registration figures forecasting the greatest massing in American election history for tomorrow's suffrage, radiocasting companies are today making final preparations for coast-to-coast hook-ups that will carry to every city, village, hamlet and countryside tonight a "last word" from Republican, Democratic and Socialist presidential candidates.

The radiocasting of returns will begin at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening over the same extensive air systems, with election bulletins and analytical comment having the right of way over commercial programs.

This is the first national campaign in which the radio has played so major a rôle, even influencing the character of the canvass, since it afforded opportunity to flash answers while the opponent's attack was still fresh in the thought of listeners, and this without the expense of travel. It is the first time that the radiocasting companies have undertaken to reach every home with the returns, indicating the extent to which "the voice of the air" has entered into American life.

It is the fourth national election in which the radio has figured, but for the first—the Harding-Cox campaign of 1920—only one station was used. Again four years later, in the Coolidge-Davis canvass, hundreds of broadcasters announced the returns, but there was no coördination of systems and the radiocasting was chiefly of local bulletins.

With the Hoover-Smith campaign of 1928, however, there was network of 53 stations for election night services, and in this year's election the National Broadcasting Company will tie up at least 90 stations, and the Columbia System about 100.

President Hoover will pick up the air at Elko, Nev., tonight, interrupting briefly for this purpose his dramatic last-minute campaign

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THINGS PRESENT

Germany has found that liquor is an enemy of highway safety, as you will see from "Is Moderate Drinking Safe?" on the Editorial page.

In case you missed a delightful little poem attributed to Johnny Appleseed, it is being reprinted in one of the contributions to "Letters to the Monitor" on the back page.

A little glimpse into the everyday life of Milton is given in "From Mary Powell's Journal" on the Home Forum page. Remember to read most of the f's as s's.

The tenth article in the series of "Hymnal Notes" appears on the Daily Features page. Note, too, that the Rime-O-Grams are based on Biblical Episodes.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow brings the Educational page with its helpful Parent column. The Home Building and Gardens page is also a Tuesday feature.

The weekly Radio column appears on Tuesdays.

HOOVER SAYS HE FOUND NO USE FOR WAR

Tells Utah Audience His Experience Disclosed Its Futility

WILLING TO RISE TO DEFEND NATION

Opposes Economic or Armed Force on Any Country to Prevent Hostilities

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 7—President Hoover on his way to his home at Palo Alto, Calif., to vote here today spoke to a crowd similar to that which has greeted him all along the way. In his speech he found fertile ground for those ideas of peace receptive to the Pacific area.

President Hoover spoke with unaccustomed feeling in describing the indelible impression printed upon his consciousness by his observation of the horrors of war.

He refuted whispering campaign stories that he would never fight; that he is a conscientious objector on the grounds of being a Quaker, and he gave patriotic assurance of his willingness to defend his country. Yet he condemned war with vivid force.

The President said:

This is by no means my first appearance in Salt Lake City. I came from the West, and one of my first professional engagements was the responsibility of carrying a chain and driving stakes on a ditch line in this State.

It has been a great relief and stimulation in the last two days to come back to the West where I was born and raised. So I do not come to your State as a stranger.

We are going through an emergency unparalleled in peace time history of our country. The first great stake in this election and one which should give the deepest concern to every city is to save the principles on which this nation was founded and has grown great. The Republican Administration has held that its first obligation as a party "of the people, by the people, and for the people," has been to preserve the fundamentals of the Republic.

We have refused to adopt any of the evasions and resorts of the scores of other nations who have been precipitated into this crisis as the result of the World War. We have in no way countenanced the curtailment of public or private liberties. Thus we shall find when the emergency is passed, our governmental, social and economic structure is functioning as before. And even at political cost to ourselves we must preserve those precious forces which have builded up this republic over 150 years.

Battled Adverse Forces

In no community today is there any lessening of ordered liberty, of vitality, of initiative, of individual enterprise, or sense of responsibility of the community or of the responsibilities of the states, upon all of which our republic is based.

The second duty with which we were confronted was to recognize honestly the forces moving against us and to give them battle with all the reserve powers of the Federal Government, to protect our people where they were unable to protect themselves, by strengthening the state, the municipality or the institution:

There is nothing more difficult than to face the facts unflinchingly. Nor could we afford to look at them through eyes colored by political interest. There is nothing more difficult in times of emergency than to say "no," to anxious people when "yes" would give momentary satisfaction, and yet would undermine the stability of the nation which is their fundamental security.

We have provided a series of measures unprecedented in the history of the Republic. In all these measures we have preserved the recognition of the responsibility of the states, local communities, private institutions, and individual citizens. These have been tremendous undertakings and instrumentalities, unparalleled in our history. They have carried us through a crisis which, without these actions, would have left the Republic with a generation of chaos. These measures and weapons were created not only for defense in a great battle with invading forces, but they were built also for purposes of counter attacks. We were delayed in this counter attack for four months by the destructive attitude of the Democratic House of Representatives which proposed day by day measures which pandered to sectional and group interests in preparation for this political campaign. These obstructive actions themselves destroyed public confidence.

Are Moving Forward

We thus were fighting, not only on the front preserving the Republic, but fighting an irresponsible enemy on our flank. It was not until we had defeated the flank attack that we were able to concentrate on the front line of battle, and carry the front line trenches. We are moving forward today. A million men have in four months been restored to their normal jobs. Our agencies report that they are being taken back at the rate of 500,000 a month.

So great has been the transformation in certain centers that

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ANTI-WAR PLAN SENT TO HOOVER BY PEACE GROUP

Basic Formula Is Urged for Adoption by All Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—To make warfare illegal, the adoption of a formula by all civilized countries decreeing that prohibition of war between sovereign nations shall be a basic principle of international law is urged in a letter to President Hoover from prominent churchmen, attorneys, statesmen, citizens and representatives of all professions.

The letter, which was made public by Mr. Samuel Colcord yesterday, proposes a three-point program to aid in maintaining international peace. Both Governor Roosevelt and President Hoover have been asked to support the proposals, Mr. Colcord said.

The other points of the program are "adoption of a general treaty that shall provide for the call of a conference of nations for conciliation, inquiry and report to public opinion in the event of any war or impending war," and adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Among the signers of the letter are Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commander of the Twenty-seventh Division during the World War; the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman; Mr. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy; Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton University; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, and Mr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Council.

The letter includes a formula providing for the delegalization of war, not a word of which, its signers held, could be omitted without serious loss. The formula reads:

"It is decreed by the governments whose signatures by their accredited representatives are hereto attached, that on and after the ratification of this enactment by the constituted authorities the prohibition of war between sovereign nations shall be a basic principle of international law that shall remove from the protection and put under the condemnation of law as an international criminal, any nation that in violation of its treaty obligations attempts to settle its dispute by war and any possession or gain thereafter acquired by any other than peaceful means shall be held an illegal possession subject to recovery under this fundamental law."

Outlawing of war by an enactment of international law is "necessary to the reinforcement and support of the other proposals, and all sane measure for peace because it alone will insure their permanence," the letter says.

"No other question in the world is so large as this or more immediate in its importance," it continues. "We, therefore, ask that no exigencies of a political campaign prevent the giving of the time necessary for the decision of this supreme question, and that it be entirely dissociated from partisan politics and no attempt at party gains be made in the response of the question we ask."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Public Library: Vocal and instrumental music of Washington's time, auspices Boston Bicentennial Committee, lecture hall, Bolyston Street, 8.

Edward F. Tower Company: Educational lecture, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (40 Clarendon Street Division): Dinner meeting and speaking program. Meditation Chapel, 6:15. Community dancing class, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Dinner and round table meeting, 6:15. Illustrated lecture, "The Caribbean Islands," 8:15; 3 Joy Street.

Boston University Gamma Chapter Delta Sigma Pi: Silver anniversary dinner meeting, Hopkins Spa, Washington Street, 8.

South End Women's Club: Meeting, address, "Preserving the Cultural Character of the Woman's Club," by Miss Mary Uline, 8.

Theaters

Hollis—"Yeomen of the Guard," 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Zwei Herzen in ¾ Takt" (Two Hearts in Waltz Time), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Colonial—"Cyrano," musical version, 8:10.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Boston Public Library Lecture Hall—New England Conservatory in honor of George Washington Bicentennial, 8:15.

Boston Opera House—"Aida," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist and Mr. Josef Zimbler, cellist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Junior League: Dance recital by Miss Erna Wassell's benefit Boston Council of Girl Scouts, League ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 3.

Current Events: lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, auspices National Civic Federation, Longwood Cricket Club, Hammond Street, Brookline, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Fogg Art Museum: Illustrated lecture, "The Later Byzantine Style in Greek Lands," by Dr. Kenneth J. Conant, Harvard University, Cambridge, 4:30. Open to public.

Music Lovers' Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Jewish Children's Aid Society: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Massachusetts Civic League: Luncheon meeting, address, "Cut-Rate Education for Massachusetts?" by Mr. George J. Bates, Mayor of Salem, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Monday, 9 to 4:30, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine Collection of Chelsea porcelains; continental silver; ship models; German and Netherands engravings of the 15th century.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Copies of twelfth century Heike scrolls.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Swedish Peasant wall paintings. Through Nov. 14.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free weekdays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Oil paintings by Henry Curtis Ahl of Boston in museum lecture hall through November. Also: Early American History Exhibit—Embroideries, models, paintings and costumes and customs of India; American dolls of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Treasure Room—Illuminated manuscripts. Through Nov. 30.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth at Newbury Street—Memorial exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by George Lee. Through Nov. 19.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Huestis. Through Nov. 30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Through Nov. 19.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Recent etchings in color of Oriental themes, by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through Nov. 30.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Oil and charcoal portraits and bookplates by Patricia Marshall Tate.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors by Maurice Prendergast.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Drawings of Tudor England and Rural France by Samuel Chamberlain. Through Nov. 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

Copley Art Stores, 697 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. I. Gerber. A mural composition by Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Mountain photography by Dr. K. Kolke of Seattle. Through Nov. 30.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara and wood carvings from Oberammergau. Through Nov. 15.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits in oil by Mrs. Joseph Warren Phinney. Through Nov. 19.

Grace Horne Galleries, 416 Stuart Street—Paintings and drawings by Rodney J. Burn. Through Nov. 19.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings of gardens and architecture landscapes of Mexico by H. Dudley Murphy and Nelly Littledale Murphy. Through Nov. 19.

Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street—Oils and lithographs by Richard Currier. Through Nov. 14.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Street—Etchings of dogs by Marguerite Kirmse.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with some light rain tonight and early Tuesday morning; slightly colder; moderate easterly winds.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning, followed by cloudy Tuesday; slightly colder Tuesday and in extreme east portions tonight.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; somewhat colder Tuesday and in extreme north portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; somewhat colder Tuesday and in extreme north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight, probably ending Tuesday morning, followed by cloudy Tuesday; slightly colder Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds, possibly strong at times tonight and diminishing Tuesday, and overcast weather with rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Monday, becoming cloudy Tuesday, with rain probable Tuesday night or Wednesday, then generally fair until Saturday, when rain is indicated; mild temperature first half of week, and considerably colder Thursday and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	60	Montreal	46	54
Bismarck	32	56	Nantucket	56	56
Boston	51	57	New Orleans	62	72
Buffalo	52	58	New York	54	60
Calgary	20	26	Norfolk, Va.	62	66
Charleston S. C.	64	70	North Platte Neb.	46	68
Chicago	44	56	Philadelphia	54	62
Cincinnati	52	64	Phoenix Ariz.	52	84
Denver	34	68	Pittsburgh	52	60
Eastport, Me.	41	52	Portland, Me.	44	56
Hatteras	70	72	Raleigh	58	64
Helena, Mont.	36	44	St. Louis	54	64
Honolulu, T. H. 7 p.m. Nov. 6	78	84	St. Paul	44	64
Huron, S. D.	40	62	Salt Lake City	34	54
Jacksonville	70	78	San Francisco	54	66
Kansas City, Mo.	54	62	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	58
Key West	80	84	Seattle	48	54
Los Angeles	58	84	Tampa	70	86
Memphis	52	64	Washington	54	58
Miami, Fla.	80	82	Wichita, Kan.	56	66
			Williston, N.D.	28	48

A—5 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 7.
B—Maximum Nov. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:03 p. m. Tuesday, 7:41 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:02 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The Electoral Vote: Where Will It Go?

State	Norm. Since 1916	Registration (AP Estimates)	ELECTORAL VOTES 1928 No.	1932 No	EARLY RETURNS 9 p. m. Hoover	9 p. m. Roosevelt	10 p. m. Hoover	10 p. m. Roosevelt	11 p. m. Hoover	11 p. m. Roosevelt
Alabama	D	325,000	12	11						
Arizona	R	152,238	3	3						
Arkansas	D	330,000	9	9						
Calif.	R	2,889,013	13	22						
Colo.	R	475,000	6	6						
Conn.	R	632,000	7	8						
Delaware	R	110,000	3	3						
Florida	D	325,000	6	7						
Georgia	D	457,978	14	12						
Idaho	R	175,000	4	4						
Illinois	R	3,300,000	29	29						
Indiana	R	1,781,786	15	14						
Iowa	R	1,100,000	13	11						
Kansas	R	900,000	10	9						
Kentucky	D	950,000	13	11						
Louisiana	D	479,133	10	10						
Maine	R	400,000	6	5						
Maryland	R	670,000	8	8						
Mass.	R	1,800,000	18	17						
Michigan	R	1,700,000	15	19						
Minnesota	R	1,250,000	12	11						
Miss.	D	325,000	10	9						
Missouri	R	1,700,000	18	15						
Montana	R	265,112	4	4						
Nebraska	R	800,000	8	7						
Nevada	R	54,697	3	3						
N. Carol.	D	750,000	12	13						
N. Dakota	R	280,000	5	4						
N. Hamp.	R	235,000	4	4						
N. Jersey	R	1,969,264	14	16						
N. Mexico	R	200,000	3	3						
New York	R	5,218,000	45	47						
Ohio	R	3,250,000	24	26						
Oklah'ma	D	800,000	10	11						
Oregon	R	486,146	5	5						
Penna.	R	3,912,671	38	36						
Rhode Isl.	R	306,383	5	4						
S. Carol.	D	300,000	9	8						
S. Dakota	R	300,000	5	4						
Tennessee	D	450,000	12	11						
Texas	D	1,074,657	20	23						
Utah	R	210,000	4	4						
Vermont	R	189,775	4	3						
Virginia	D	335,000	12	11						
Wash.	R	700,000	7	8						
W. Va.	R	931,377	8	8						
Wisc'nsin	R	1,620,000	13	12						
Wyoming	R	100,000	3	3						

Use the blank spaces to fill in results as you get them from radio or other sources.

Boston Art Notes

George Lee

A memorial exhibition of oil paintings by George Lee is being shown at the Boston Art Club on Dartmouth Street. Mr. Lee was a yachtsman, horseman and oarsman; his interest in sport found expression in paint. Rarely does an artist bring such knowledge to bear in his portrayal of specialized subjects.

The portraits of race horses made 30 years ago were painted with superlative literalness, so that the particular qualities which characterized these victors of the turf were recorded as if upon a chart. All the race horses are seen side view, so that the expert may record their particular points. To the layman they are handsome creatures well worth the interest of the artist as well as the sportsman.

In the pictures which relate to George Lee's maritime experiences, he shows the freedom of imagination which is lacking in the equine subjects. There is emotion, poetry, dramatic stress in the marine pictures. There is more. George Lee painted in an impressionist mode of the most stirring, evocative style. Whether or not he knew the romantic marines of Turner, he responded to the moods of the sea, to the veils of mist and overcast skies, in the perceptive manner of the Englishman. There is authenticity in his depictions of the struggles and thrills of yachting. The trials of navigating unkind seas he knew from personal experience, and he imparted something of that experience to his pictures. For him the sea was not a shimmering mirror, a majestically swelling surf; it was a mysterious, threatening force to be vanquished.

There are portraits of yachts and schooners made with an eye to recording details. The camera-angle views are appealing and a novelty, for most portraits of ships are made side view.

D. A.

'ACADEMY' ADMISSION CHANGED AT SIMMONS

The Simmons College honorary society, the Academy, announces a change in the requirements of admission. Regular students are now eligible for membership upon the basis of a 3.2 average, in a minimum of 24 year-hours of academic subjects instead of 3.5 as before, and transfer students are eligible for membership on the basis of a 3.3 average in a minimum of 10 year-hours of academic work.

Miss Maybelle Nute of Lynnfield Center has been appointed chairman of the dinner, at which the new members will be announced. Miss Miriam Wiggin of Portsmouth, N. H., is chairman of the constitution committee.

VETERANS AID NEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 7—Members of the American Legion post at Waynesboro, Penna., near here have just completed the cutting of 1000 cords of firewood for distribution among needy people by the welfare organization. The men received transportation, meals, wood and the satisfaction which results from helping others. The Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters gave permission for cutting the wood in the Mt. Alto forest preserve.

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Music

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra opened its thirteenth season, with Mr. Thompson Stone again occupying the conductor's platform. Mr. Félix Fox, pianist, was the assisting artist and the program comprised the Overture to "Egmont," by Beethoven, the Brahms Symphony No. 1, Piano Concerto by Grieg and "Les Préludes" by Liszt.

According to a program note, it is the plan of the governing board of this orchestra to offer a considerably shortened season, with six concerts in addition to the one of yesterday. It would seem that a record of 13 years of service to the community, during which time the best of musical literature has been brought forward at very modest prices, should insure the continuance of the work of this organization.

As yesterday's program was the first of the season, it was perhaps natural that some shortcomings should be apparent, although the "Egmont" Overture revealed unanimity of purpose among the various choirs, even if the entire result was somewhat lacking in æsthetic value. The Brahms symphony was heartily applauded, but a less taxing work might have been performed to better advantage at this first concert.

Mr. Fox was received with great enthusiasm at the conclusion of his authentic reading of the concerto. His touch is slightly impersonal for so glowing a piece of music, yet one may find no fault with the clarity and deftness of his work in the purely lyrical passages.

A satisfactory performance of "Les Préludes" brought vigorous applause from the audience of good size.

G. M. S.

Maxim Karolik

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Mr. Maxim Karolik, Russian tenor, gave a song recital to the accompaniments of Mr. Nichols Slonimsky. Mr. Karolik divided his program into four parts, placing in part one a group of four songs by Tchaikovsky, "Dichterliebe," by Schumann comprised the second group, the eight somewhat brief songs being sung without pause except in the instance of an occasional over-exuberant spatter of applause. A pair of songs by Schubert and a pair by Brahms were placed in group three and the final number was "Punch and Judy," by Moussorgsky.

Mr. Karolik apparently has become a Boston institution, since each succeeding season finds him occupying the stage at Symphony Hall in a recital of quite worthwhile songs. And having made those songs his own, more the pity that he does not trouble to perfect the vocal mechanism necessary to the exposition of them. Mr. Karolik, as we have observed before, is undoubtedly a sensitive musician, yet so restricted is his tone and so mannered his delivery that the listener fails to grasp wholly the fundamental ideas embodied in the songs he essays. Perhaps of all the songs we were privileged to hear yesterday afternoon, he was most successful in Schumann's "Ich grolle nicht" from the "Dichterliebe." A large audience gave generous applause, which in turn was shared with Mr. Slonimsky, whose fluent accompaniments were a feature of the afternoon.

Woolgrowers Told To Aid Cost Cuts

Woolgrowers throughout the country are urged by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, to "see that all unnecessary expenditures be eliminated from federal, state, county and city governments" when Congress reconvenes in December and is followed by sessions of legislatures in various states.

"Range and farm taxes have increased from 100 to 150 per cent since 1913," the National states. "If it becomes necessary to accept the assumption that we are either in or fast approaching an era of low prices, we shall be confronted with the problem of adjusting our affairs to such conditions. The woolgrower operating under a budget approved by his banker, already has met this requirement.

"Farms in the corn belt producing 50 bushels to the acre cannot meet a tax of $4 per acre with corn at 7 cents a bushel. Neither can the sheep man of the western range survive at prices now obtainable for his products. This is a serious problem which must be met with courage and united efforts through better business organization within the industry."

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Voting Hours Vary In Cities of State

OPENING and closing times of voting booths in Massachusetts cities and in Greater Boston towns for the election tomorrow follow:

CITIES

	a. m.	p. m.
Attleboro	10:00	8:00
Beverly	6:00	4:00
Boston	8:00	8:00
Brockton	6:00	6:00
Cambridge	8:00	8:00
Chelsea	8:00	8:00
Chicopee	6:00	4:00
Everett	8:00	8:00
Fall River	6:00	4:00
Fitchburg	8:00	8:00
Gardner	6:00	8:00
Gloucester	6:45	4:00
Haverhill	6:00	4:00
Holyoke	6:00	4:00
Lawrence	6:00	6:00
Leominster	6:00	6:00
Lowell	10:00	8:00
Lynn	6:00	8:00
Malden	8:00	8:00
Marlboro	10:00	8:00
Medford	6:00	8:00
Melrose	7:00	8:00
New Bedford	6:00	2:00
Newburyport	5:45	4:00
Newton	7:00	8:00
North Adams	6:00	6:00
Northampton	6:00	4:00
Peabody	5:45	4:00
Pittsfield	8:30	6:30
Quincy	6:00	8:00
Revere	6:00	8:00
Salem	6:00	4:00
Somerville	6:30	8:00
Taunton	10:00	8:00
Waltham	6:00	8:00
Westfield	5:45	4:00
Woburn	8:00	8:00
Worcester	6:00	8:00

GREATER BOSTON TOWNS

Arlington	7:00	8:00
Bedford	12 noon	8:00
Belmont	7:00	7:30
Braintree	5:45	8:00
Brookline	7:00	7:00
Canton	6:00	4:30
Cohasset	6:15	8:00
Concord	6:30	8:00
Dedham	6:00	8:00
Dover	6:45	5:00
Hingham	6:00	8:00
Hull	6:30	8:00
Lexington	6:00	8:00
Lincoln	7:00	7:00
Lynnfield	12 noon	8:00
Marblehead	6:00	8:00
Milton	6:00	8:00
Nahant	12 noon	8:00
Needham	6:45	8:00
North Reading	6:00	8:00
Reading	5:45	8:00
Saugus	12 noon	8:00
Sharon	5:45	6:45
Stoneham	6:00	8:00
Swampscott	6:00	6:00
Wakefield	8:00	8:00
Watertown	8:00	8:00
Wayland	6:00	4:00
Wellesley	6:30	8:00
Weston	6:30	6:30
Westwood	6:00	3:00
Weymouth	12 noon	8:00
Wilmington	6:00	8:00
Winchester	6:30	7:00
Winthrop	6:00	8:00

NEW ENGLAND STORES LIST HOLIDAY HOURS

Shoppers who wish to purchase goods in retail stores on such holidays as Nov. 11, April 19 and June 17, when the stores in some communities are closed part or all of the day, and in others open all day, are provided with information on the subject by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The board has just taken a survey of leading cities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which shows that stores are open on all three holidays in Boston, Chelsea and North Adams, all day.

Quincy stores are open Nov. 11 and June 17, as are those in Newburyport, Lynn and Brockton. Malden and Springfield stores are open April 19 and June 17. Providence stores are open from 12:30 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Nov. 11; Pawtucket stores all day except an hour during the parade. Pittsfield stores are closed from 10:45 a. m. to 1:15 p. m. Nov. 11. Gardner stores are closed from 11 to 12 o'clock Nov. 11. In Waltham the stores are closed from 10:45 a. m to noon. Salem stores are open all day, on Nov. 11.

Drinkwater Here On British Ship For Lecture Tour

Lecturers and authors of prominence arrived in Boston today from England on the Cunard liner Scythia from Liverpool and Cobh. The vessel brought 127 passengers to Boston.

Mr. John Drinkwater, British author and lecturer, arrived on the steamer to lecture on "The World in Our Time," in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit and Toronto. His lecture will deal with international politics. He also brought two manuscripts of new plays to offer to American theatrical producers.

Miss Katherine Mayo, author of "Mother India," a book which attracted wide attention among Anglo-Indian circles several years ago, returned on the ship from a six months' visit in Great Britain and the Continent, where she has made an intensive study of the veterans' situation.

Lieut-Col. St. Clair Smallwood, director of the British League of National Affairs, member of the Royal Central Asian Society, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, also debarked in Boston today. He came to America at the invitation of Mr. Robert Erskine Ely of New York, director of the League for Public Education. Lieutenant Smallwood is to speak before that organization and will later lecture, probably on the Manchurian situation.

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RADIO TO CARRY BALLOT VERDICT ON BIG HOOKUPS

(Continued from Page 1)

swing across the country that will bring him to his home town, Palo Alto, Calif., on election morning.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, after a day of retracing the route of his first campaign through the rock-ribbed Republican district of the central Hudson Valley that launched his political career by electing him to the State Senate 22 years ago, will wind up with a nation-wide radiocast at Poughkeepsie, near his Hyde Park home. His winning of this Senate district in 1910 gave him a running start in politics, and it is known to be his sentimental wish to carry it as a presidential candidate.

Final Appeals Voiced

The Socialist candidate, Mr. Norman Thomas, who expects to better than double his party's record with a poll of more than 2,000,000 votes in tomorrow's balloting, will go to the Socialist stronghold, Milwaukee, for his last nation-wide appeal of the campaign.

Governor Roosevelt returned to Krum Elbow, his Hyde Park country estate, from New York City yesterday afternoon, to remain there for Tuesday's voting, when he will motor back to New York City to receive national election returns at Democratic national headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel. His essay today to capture the "home district" vote began in the public square at Beacon, where he made his first political speech in 1910, and thence he journeyed through the river towns and villages, urging local candidacies along with his own. He has always sought to win a plurality in his own political subdivision, sometimes succeeding and sometimes not and in 1930, his own county, Dutchess, joined other traditionally Republican areas in returning him to the Governorship when the Democratic ticket swept the State.

Again tomorrow the Governor will follow his usual election time routine, voting in the village Town Hall built as a memorial to his father, Mr. James Roosevelt, and on his motor trip back to New York City he will stop at the firehouse at North Tarrytown to greet his friends—a custom also begun back in 1910. If he follows the routine through he will return to his desk in the Executive Chamber in Albany on Wednesday morning.

New York Result Vital

With the outcome in New York State vital in all its particulars to the national fortunes of the two major candidates, both sides are claiming victory today—the Democrats by huge pluralities and the Republicans by fairly close margins.

In these quarters, however, it was the stage of "claiming everything" and the reaction from the high pressure of the campaign weeks was strongly apparent, with everybody realizing that it was all up to the voters. The Republican leaders insist that President Hoover will receive approximately a 400,000 plurality upstate, but with no accurate information on the Republican vote in New York City, the top estimate of his state plurality is 210,000. The Democratic top claims, generally, are for a plurality running well toward 1,000,000 all along the line, with Senator Robert F. Wagner, up for reëlection, leading the ticket, and Governor Roosevelt second.

Tammany Hall's estimate gives a plurality of 931,303 in New York City for the Democratic presidential nominee, with the party gubernatorial nominee, Col. Herbert H. Lehman, running slightly behind, and the mayoralty candidate, Surrogate John P. O'Brien, trailing the list with only a 500,000 plurality.

Stocks Move Upward

It was not alone in political headquarters that the effects of the campaign "let-up" were most strongly apparent today. The stock market, released from its preelection restraint, took a strong spurt forward, after four weeks of a dull and narrow range, leading stocks rising sharply at the opening. It was the consensus that the advance reflected relief over the passing of the campaign phase rather than anything in the week-end news. The Wall Street conclusion apparently is that, whatever the outcome on Nov. 8, it will not greatly alter underlying business currents in their move toward recovery.

The Democrats staged their campaign wind-up in this pivotal area with the reconciliation of Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Alfred E. Smith, who split the Democracy with their battle for the party's standard, restaged at Madison Square Garden on Saturday night where the rank and file of Tammany was massed for the final flourish.

From Tammany chief, Mr. John F. Curry, down, 21,000 Democrats of the chief city of the Governor's home State waved flags and cheered lustily when Mr. Roosevelt reiterated that "better days" could be achieved under a Democratic Administration in Washington and Mr. Smith delivered his concluding broadside at the Republican record.

Merely "Hard Fought"

In a short speech, directed especially to the "rank and file" of the Republican Party, Mr. Roosevelt said that, while the presidential campaign might be written down in history as a "bitter campaign," he preferred to "remember it only as a hard-fought campaign."

"There can be no bitterness,", he said, "where the sole thought is the welfare of America."

Continuing the declaration of his devotion to national rather than partisan interests, the Governor asserted that after the World War America had been faced with a unique opportunity to build permanently for America, but had missed it, leaving to the "self-denial and patience of the millions of unchronicled heroes" the task of carrying the nation through its economic crisis. In these millions, he said, lies the "new hope" of the country.

Mr. Smith, in his best form for his concluding sally, quoted catchlines of the Republican campaign of 1928 and excerpts from President Hoover's acceptance speech of this year, and laughter and cheers seemed to follow every phrase.

Britain Proposes Changes in Dole

(Continued from Page 1)

only to deal with the transient problem brought about by world depression, but to provide for the fundamental fact that mass production has multiplied its output of all commodities while reducing the manpower necessary to supply present demands of human consumption. The commission's recommendations further indicate that the British Government is aiming to utilize unemployment relief to promote cooperation between capital and labor, thus minimizing industrial strife.

The existing state unemployment fund is to be made solvent chiefly by reducing the period for which help is given. At the same time a subscriber of long standing, who is seldom or never unemployed, is to receive more favorable treatment than a new entrant, or one who is frequently without work. For this purpose the period during which relief can be obtained by the eligible subscriber will vary from 13 weeks to 39, instead of being immovably fixed, as at present, at 26 weeks. This provision will reduce the total cost, on the supposition that 3,000,000 people are unemployed, and is designed to be rendered more liberal whenever this figure goes down.

New Relief Classification

Other changes are partly to remove the existing incentive to blind-alley careers for boys and girls, and partly for administrative convenience. Young persons above school-leaving age, for example, are to be brought under compulsory insurance, thereby making it no longer, as at present, profitable for employers to replace them when they reach insurable age, which is now 16. Administrative convenience is to be promoted by cutting odd pence off weekly allowances for men, with a simultaneous small increase in those for children. This, upon the whole, will help the father of a family, as compared with the bachelor. It will also reduce the accountants' work.

Able-bodied, willing workers not entitled to state insurance relief, who are now to form a group by themselves, will be drawn partly from those who have exhausted their insurance benefits and partly from clerical, agricultural and other classes not now included in the state insurance scheme. The relief of these workers will be intrusted to the municipal authorities, who will have the help of expert committees working under the Ministry of Labor. The necessary funds will be provided partly by municipal taxation and partly by a consolidated state grant, beginning at £58,000,000 annually. This state grant will be distributed to local authorities upon a sliding scale, dependent on what proportion of the total municipal income is spent upon unemployment. In what are known as "black" areas, therefore, where unemployment is widespread, the state will bear most of the outlay, whereas in places where unemployment is light the burden will fall entirely upon municipalities.

The "means test" for these unemployed is to be rendered generally uniform in contiguous areas, though the rules also vary to admit flexibility where industrial conditions differ.

The labor members of the commission differ from the majority on a number of points. They want less stringent means tests and more liberal grants generally. The Government, it is understood, is likely to adopt the majority's recommendations in the main and without delay.

Connecticut Commuters Fix Up Breakfast Car

WESTPORT, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Commuters to Manhattan took an extra 40 winks this morning without fear of missing their breakfast. They were able to eat on the way to New York, thanks to the ingenuity of one of their number.

A Westport man who frequently went to work hungry because he overslept asked New Haven railroad officials if he could fix up a "breakfast car." They turned over to him an old day coach.

With a little paint, some counters and a row of high stools some of the commuters—and their wives—transformed the coach into a lunch counter on wheels. It was hooked onto a train for the first time today. Service is cafeteria style. For those who want a snack late in the afternoon, the car is also open on the return trip from New York.

BIG "GYRO" SHIP PASSES TEST

GENOA, Italy, Nov. 7 (AP)—The new liner Conte di Savoia returned today from a successful trial trip to Trieste. Commander Lena said the gyroscope, the largest ever built, functioned perfectly, keeping the vessel on an even keel at all times. She will make her maiden voyage to New York on Nov. 30.

Just Like Any Other American Children

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GROUP OF YOUTHFUL INDIAN 4-H CLUB MEMBERS ON COLVILLE RESERVATION

Indian Children Show Handicraft At 4-H Club Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Where their grandfathers stalked game and speared fish only 50 years ago and lived the tribal lives of the Colvilles, Okanogans, Nez Perces and other redskins, small Indian boys and girls today are learning to grow gardens, make clothing, preserve food the white man's way and do a score of other things that 4-H Club work is capable of teaching youth.

The recent 4-H Club fair of the Colville Indian agency, held at Nespelem, had on display more than 175 entries, most of them by Indian children, and while the exhibition was a small one, it demonstrated an unusual amount of interest and industry on the part of the participants.

While the fair was primarily a display event for the 4-H youngsters, the older Indians expressed their delight by entering beautiful specimens of beadwork and various forms of Indian handicraft. The event was the first of its kind, and was sponsored by the Colville agency extension department under the direction of Mr. Clell Newell at the end of the second year of club work.

Through cultivation of gardens, drying of salmon and a bounteous harvest of wild berries, the Indians on the Colville Reservation will face the winter in a better condition this year than last. A special federal appropriation of $48,000 will provide work on the reservation in the form of day labor for road work. This fall about 125 Colvilles made the long trip to the Yakima hop and potato fields on their customary migratory jaunt to find employment. Older Indians will be provided with rations from the agency commissary.

Theaters

"Snow White"

Under the auspices of the Boston University Women's Council, the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company, of New York, opened its second Boston season in Jordan Hall, Saturday, with a carefully prepared version of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Two genuine "little men," called Basim and Hasim in the play, added a touch of verisimilitude and contributed so much color, warmth and entertainment that they ran away with the show. After the play, the little people in the audience were invited to meet the little men on the stage. Basim and Hasim did the honors charmingly and met the children on their own level in more ways than one.

In the cast were faces and figures familiar from last year. Of these, Miss Helen Shea made a pleasing Snow White, and Mr. Robert Josselyn gave a poetic account of Prince Torgar. Miss Dorothy Slayter and Miss Mary Emerson, newcomers to Boston, were the so wicked Queen and longsuffering Gertrude respectively.

The admirably designed sets of this company, which seem to be simple compositions of painted beaver board, do not show to best advantage on the Jordan Hall stage, where the electrical appliances go often amiss and the bare boards and dismal green curtain lend an aura of amateurishness. Imaginative was the use of painted gauze to represent the forest, which later vanished under proper lighting effects to reveal the interior of the dwarfs' home.

Then too, children, with minds ever attuned to the best, mark discrepancies in their well beloved stories. The stage version of this story was embroidered with a little too much extraneous detail.

The next offering will be "Sara Crewe," by Frances Hodgson Burnett, on the Saturday morning and afternoon of Dec. 10.

WOODSTOCK RAILROAD DROPS 14-MILE LINE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Woodstock Railroad Company was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to abandon its entire 14-mile line from White River Junction to Woodstock, Vt.

The road was completed in 1875, and was acquired by the present company in 1890. It was built largely as a timber road and to provide an outlet for farm products. During recent years farming has decreased in the territory and during recent years truck competition has reduced the traffic to a point insufficient for support of the railroad. Passenger traffic is negligible and no mail has been carried for two years.

PERKINS INSTITUTION ELECTS OFFICERS

Mr. Robert H. Hallowell of Boston was elected president of the corporation of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind at Watertown, this afternoon, it was announced. Other officers elected include Mr. G. Peabody Gardner of Chestnut Hill, vice-president; Mr. Albert Thorndike of Boston, treasurer, and Mr. Gabriel Farrell, director of Perkins, secretary. Six members of the board of trustees of the school were also elected.

The chief business of the meeting was the hearing of the program committee's report for the centennial exercises to be held tomorrow and Wednesday, at Perkins and Symphony Hall, respectively. The corporation also accepted both the tablet in honor of Dr. Edward E. Allen, former director, and the new four-manual organ presented by former pupils. Both gifts are to be dedicated on Wednesday.

TRADE MAGAZINE URGES TAX CUTS

The November issue of Boston Business, monthly official organ of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, devotes its front cover to a reproduction of newspaper clippings on tax issues, taken from many different papers.

The Chamber is supporting a movement to reduce taxes and in this issue of the publication prints a long article by Mr. Henry Bond, former assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, entitled "The Mortgage on Your Dollar Bill." The article tends to show the vital necessity to the future welfare of the nation that governmental expenditures, national, state and local, be reduced substantially in the next few years.

REMINGTON RAND SALES UP

President James H. Rand Jr., of Remington Rand, Inc., stated that sales for October had increased for the third successive month and were 60 per cent ahead of mid-summer low. The company is adding 440 employees to its pay roll in addition to 3000 re-employed last month.

Early Elections Had Their Special Cake, Sermons and Fêtes on Boston Common

Among the measures selected by Greater Boston people in their political and civic groups to celebrate the night before election some, at least, are faintly descended from similar measures recorded as early as 1770 by Samuel Barber in his book, "Boston Common," and in issues of the Boston Gazette and Country Journal.

In 1770, Barber described the annual election of the King's Council by the General Court, "which took place at Cambridge, with an election sermon preached by the Reverend Samuel Cooke." It is to be noticed that, whereas this year of grace, 1932, is commonly supposed to be more liberal in tone than we suppose 1770 was, probably comparatively few clergymen preach "election sermons," as Mr. Cooke did.

When the church services were over, great crowds were caused to be gathered in the streets by "The Friends of the Liberties of North America" and there was "an elegant entertainment in Faneuil Hall, where between five and six hundred gentlemen assembled."

These curiosities of early franchise days are given notice now by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, feeling that something is due in these days to an earlier time of which even so dignified a literary figure as Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote in 1838, "On Election Day I feel a gayer air."

Thus certain traditions grew up about Election Day. There was, for instance, a delicacy known as "Election Cake," a delicacy which, being modestly reproduced a few days ago at the food shop of the Union, caused the clerks to have to answer some 100 questions to the minute.

It seems that "Election Cake" was a sort of rusk, "rich with fruit," and made in many localities.

And the Common must have been fun, as witness a letter from one Frederick W. G. May. "The wooden fence of the Common from Park Street corner to and beyond West Street was lined with booths and stalls where edibles and drinkables were exposed for sale . . . Even oysters by the saucerful at fo'pence ha'penny (about 6½ cents) found eager buyers; cakes in variety, candy by the ton, doughnuts, ginger nuts, lemonade, spruce beer, ginger beer, etc. One especially delightful feature was the ambulatory store, a wooden hand cart . . . inside were boxes and shelves with innumerable cakes that the wellbred baker then could furnish, buns with actual currants on them, jumbles and I know not what else, seed cakes, President biscuits, etc. These carts would literally cover the field as the tide of mimic war ebbed and flowed. . . ."

The election day for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, founded in 1637, was copied from the London functions of the same order and the Boston Daily Journal of May 1, 1846 carried this notice: "Artillery Election; a Promenade Concert and children's dance is to come off at the Public Gardens on Monday afternoon, provided the weather is favorable. Bouquets will be offered for sale. An excellent band of music will be stationed on the grounds."

CUSTOMS REVENUES DECLINE

Revenue received by the United States Government, through collection of duties on imported merchandise at the Massachusetts Customs District, during the month of October, amounted to $1,800,350, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. This brings the total collections for the first 10 months of the year up to $15,602,837. Comparative figures for a year ago were $2,623,085 for October and $21,723,074 for 10 months, a decline of $6,120,237 for the 10-month period.

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BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 32 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
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President Declares United States Has Come Through Crisis Unscathed

in the great city of St. Louis, where they had secured from the Reconstruction Corporation a large loan to care for the destitute, they are surrendering most of the loan. With a magnificent sense of courage, and community spirit and individual responsibility, they announce that they now can take care of their own because of the increasing number of men returning to employment. I have just received a telegram showing that employment and business in New England, after deducting all seasonal factors, increased nearly 10 per cent in the last four months.

I regret that agriculture has been lagging behind industry in this march of recovery. The reasons are: First, because its domestic market must be reëstablished by the reëmployment of men; second; because we have met a new blow by depreciation of currencies in 30 governments which have collapsed under the strain from the aftermath of the great war. Their currencies have depreciated all the way from 10 to 50 per cent and depreciation of currency means reduction of wages and of standards of living. It has further increased their capacity to compete with our farmers. It has created breaches in the protective tariff wall which protected our people.

Must Repair Breach

Our first duty now is to repair this breach in order that agriculture might march forward with industry. That we shall do either through the flexible provisions, or, if necessary, through legislation. We propose to preserve the American market for the American farmer.

I need not explain to you the principles of the protective tariff nor how dependent the intermountain states are on its maintenance. Nor do I need to point out to you that the only occasion upon which the Democratic candidate has expressed himself on any particular schedule of the tariff was in a communication to the Cuban press to express his sympathy for the Cuban ambition to remove the tariff which today is the sole protection for your cattle and sheep industry.

Now I submit that if any man is competent to discuss the protective tariff he must know whether the different schedules are too high or two low. He must know also that through the tariff commission these schedules can instantly be subjected to reëxamination and if found at fault they can be instantly remedied. I have repeatedly offered to submit any such schedule to the tariff commission. As I have stated elsewhere, his reply, when asked why he does not submit these faults in order that they may be remedied, is that he will abolish the Tariff Commission.

I do not need to reiterate that I stand flatly for the protective tariff. I stand for the protective tariff which means always the preservation of the American markets for the American producer. Further, I stand for the speedy repair of the breaches in its walls which have been made by the depreciation of foreign currencies.

Statement on Sugar

This morning I issued the following statement which explains itself:

"My attention has been called to the misrepresentation by Democratic agencies upon the question of the restriction of Philippine sugar. The Democratic Hawes-Hayes bill provides for a probation for Philippine independence varying from 9 to 17 years, during which time the quota of sugar which can be imported free is to be increased from the present average of about 600,000 tons to 850,000 tons. At the end of that period a catastrophe will come to the Philippine people through the total break of their duty-free trade relations with us.

"The Republican proposal is for a gradually modified relationship with the Philippines. We say they cannot in their own interest attain political independence until they have secured economic independence. That is the interest of both the Philippine and the American farmer.

"The Democratic proposal continues and makes worse the situation of the American farmer for 9 to 17 years and in the end plunges the Philippines into ruin as the price of their liberty. The Republican proposal gives immediate relief to the beet sugar grower and brings about a safe basis of Philippine independence.

And, I wish to mention here and now, that in securing these additional authorities to the Tariff Commission by which we have taken the tariff out of log rolling and placed it on a sound and effective basis, Senator Smoot of your State led not only in this fight, but also in the fight for the protection of your industry in Utah and for the protection of the entire nation.

This has been a campaign of peculiar misrepresentation from our opponents, from failure to properly advise the Governor as to facts and the consequent broadcasting time and again of misinformation both as to the origin of events and the actions taken with regard to them and in matters of statistical accuracy which change the arguments.

Stand on Silver

One of these misrepresentations, local to the intermountain states, has been as to my position as to silver. If I had no broader vision than my personal sympathies with every man who works with pick and shovel, every superintendent and every owner of a mine, to which industry I devoted myself over a term of years, I would be anxious that their products could be salable at a price which would maintain their livelihood and the prosperity of these states.

Increase in the value of silver would relieve us from strain of cheap production of goods which flow over our borders, it would rehabilitate the buying power of many foreign nations for our goods.

We have long since determined that there can be but one standard of monetary value, but yet we should restore silver to greater use for subsidiary coinage and other purposes in those countries which traditionally have used it, and to do it without undermining the gold standard. It thus becomes a problem which cannot be solved without international action.

For a score of years the Congress has been passing resolutions asking for an international conference for this purpose. I took the proper steps through our diplomatic agents to inquire of the nations, without which such a conference would be impossible, as to whether or not they would be willing to join in such a conference. They stated they were unwilling to do so. Later on when the question arose of a world economic conference to consider steps by which the international phases of this stupendous crisis could be relieved, I stipulated as a condition of American entry into that conference that there should be considered also the methods for the restoration of the use and price of silver as a full part in that conference.

That was finally accepted. I have given assurances to the people of the intermountain region that I shall appoint a representative on the American delegation who will carry their point of view to that conference.

What He Saw in War

I call your attention to the fact that in the history of 30 years this is the only Administration which has won for you the consideration of this question by the nations of the world.

I have referred to my early visit to this State. The pursuit of that same profession as an engineer took me into many lands peopled by many races, living under strange and divers philosophies of life and many different forms of government. Later, during the World War in Europe, I saw men of all these origins gathered on their fields of battle waging the deadliest war in human history.

I am perhaps the only man who was permitted to move within the battle zone and freely among the people on both sides of the conflict. In my mission I discussed the war with statesmen and generals on all sides of the conflict. Their leaders had summoned them to arms on every one of a dozen different pleas that are made to persuade men to risk their lives upon the issues of war. Some had been called to preserve their national existence; some had been called to guarantee with their blood a theory of their country's economic interest.

Now I would be the last man in the world to say that war is never justified. Many men of my own family have borne arms. I myself in the course of the World War repeatedly stated that I was prepared to serve my country in any capacity from that of laborer to that of soldier in the front-line trenches. There are issues which it is right that men, if need be, should sacrifice their lives to defend them.

Asserts Futility of War

Nevertheless, I had at that time four years of unique personal observation of the horrors of war, four years of study of its causes, and after the Armistice I had another year in endeavor to stem the tide of famine and to reëstablish economic life in Europe. I then had another eight years of intimate study of its appalling aftermath in dealing with the foreign commerce of our country.

And I have grappled daily, in my last three and one-half years as President in the most responsible office of government in the world, with the fearful aftermaths which have overwhelmed the world.

All these experiences have impressed on my mind with ineradicable vividness the colossal errors of war as an instrument of national policy. I have learned the futility of war as solvent of great human problems and I have perceived the fearful toll that war takes of the generations succeeding the one which fought the battles.

Indelibly impressed upon my deepest emotions is the profound conviction that the very first of all problems pressing upon the human race is the problem of prevention of future wars. The greatest safety of the world from these crises we are now passing is to prevent war. I see this not only in its terms of crushing economic burdens, not only in its fearful disorganization and dislocation of economic life for years to come; not only in its crushing burden of taxation for generations innocent of responsibility; I see it far more intensely as a supreme human problem.

Indicts War Horrors

I see in wars the loss of glorious young manhood of the world, who, but for war's slaughter, would lead the bright columns of human hope and human idealism and human progress to levels far above the past. I see wars in terms of women widowed or unwed with fond hopes blasted of homes and of children. I see war's most lamentable casualties in homes wrecked and in homes that never even had their chance of being.

I see wars in terms of children, born into lives foredoomed to ignorance and the toil that dwarfs both mind and spirit. I see wars fatal poison subtly invading the moral ideals of the people, bringing grossness and cynicism where should grow the fine flower of idealism. The world has seen enough of a post-war peace that is not peace, but rather smolders of racial hatred.

For these reasons, it has been a major purpose through all of my Administration to guide the foreign policy of this nation so as to maintain our traditional peace with amity with all nations. But of even more importance, I have sought to do everything in my power to place the full weight of the moral strength of the American people behind every agency, existing or that can be devised, which has for its purpose the upbuilding of the spirit of peace in the world, and the maintenance of peace among the nations.

I have made but one reservation, and that is, we will join no movement that proposes to use military or economic force in its attempt to prevent war, for that is a contradiction of method.

Actual Progress Made

And there has been real accomplishment in this direction by our country in this three and a half years. Through strengthening of the Kellogg pact, beyond even the scope visioned by its great proponent, we have accomplished its acceptance by the entire world as an effective agency through which the moral influence of the world can be, and more than once has been, effectively mobilized for the preservation of peace.

Its force is the force of mobilized public opinion of the world. That is the greatest force which the world can command. We have sought and secured a large measure of disarmament. We are today placing our every influence to secure further disarmament.

If time permitted, I could enumerate a score of other measures and policies and individual cases in which the United States Government, representing the passion of our people for world peace, has been able to advance that cause by practical and effective action.

And if it shall be the will of this nation that for another four years I shall continue to lead in the execution of their purposes, they may be assured, both by the pledge of past endeavor and my solemn pledge for future endeavor, and by the further knowledge of my personal conviction and deep emotion on this subject, that then for yet another four years this nation shall continue to advance in leadership toward the precious goal of world wide and enduring peace.

Swinging from one cheering crowd to another — crowds which he believes are larger than turned out for Governor Roosevelt, more enthusiastic than he had himself in 1928—President Hoover concludes that the American people are thinking at last, and so firm is his confidence in the inevitable logic of his Administration that he asks nothing except that the American people do genuinely think.

His present dramatic trip, most packed with contacts with American voters, most featured by weighty public argument, has opened up to him new vistas of American political judgment. At last, the Chief Executive is convinced, the people are getting down to the fundamentals of political government.

Grasp of the fact that economic recessions have always followed great wars, President Hoover holds, is causing a shift of votes right through the country, now more noticeable here than in the crucial midwest states through which he has been traveling. But Mr. Hoover recognizes the futility of prophecy.

It is important, however, for purposes of historical record that one day the Hoover Administration may be accurately appraised, to put it down that on the eve of election President Hoover firmly believes his battle is won.

Trend Is Discernible

After traveling with the President across most of the continent, seeing the audiences which listen intently in huge numbers to his thoughtful, sometimes ponderous speeches, realizing that millions more are listening with equal interest on the radio, watching the scores of thousands who crowd to the railroad track to see him pass, it is easy for observers to see the reasons for the President's confidence, and difficult to make proper discount for other opposing elements.

So, on Nov. 7, 1932, it can only be written that Herbert Hoover has sublime faith in political maturity and thoughtfulness of the American people, and believes these facts mean that he will win.

Nowhere has President Hoover been received so warmly as in the mountain states. Denver showed him what a Republican city could do, with scores of thousands of violently pro-Hoover listeners in front of the railroad station to hear him eschew politics and speak of subjects nearest his heart—child welfare and the relief of distressed unemployed.

President Hoover has recorded many signs to indicate progress he is making. From western Nebraska on, the eagerness of people to see him and the warmth of their greeting were unmistakable. Thousands in their cars were drawn up beside the track, having come many miles, and here and there were groups of watching cowboys on their ponies.

Welcomed by Busy Plant

Near the Colorado-Nebraska line he saw a particularly heartening sight in a large packing plant busily operating overtime on Sunday afternoon, with whistles tied down in his honor, and its workers on the roof waving flags. They are voting for Hoover and returning prosperity.

So, apparently, is much of Colorado, and President Hoover sought to clinch the vote of the sugar-beet state with a statement on Philippine independence issued in Denver. Democratic proposals, he charged, would first ruin the American sugar industry by increasing duty-free Philippine sugar, and then ruin the islands by throwing them into liberty without economic independence.

Leading his personal campaign to the end, President Hoover does it by hard work as on Saturday, when between 9 and 6 he made more than a dozen platform appearances, a half-hour speech at Madison, Wis., greeted many political leaders and personally wrote his 10,000-word St. Paul speech. And, on similar scale, he will continue until just before midnight today.

The 1932 presidential campaign comes to a close on perhaps the highest note struck throughout its entirety, an eloquent personal appeal by President Hoover against war and in support of the foreign policy of his Administration.

President at St. Paul Declares Problem Is To Overcome Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7—President Hoover summarized the Republican case before a wildly enthusiastic audience here Saturday night, appealing, as a final gesture, to the "reason" of the American people.

The dominant issue, the President said in opening his speech, is the overcoming of the crisis. The people, he added, need restoration of their normal jobs, but they seek help in the meantime, and the balance in which to weigh the two great parties is their attitude toward this immediate problem.

Noting that many of the Administration's plans for the "long-view" development have been interrupted by the necessity to devote attention to protection of the people from the world crisis, he declared the Democratic Party has "endeavored to build a fantastic fiction as to the causes of these events in the last three years in order that they might blame the Republican Party with all the distress and disasters which have happened, not only in our country but in the world, and thus resort to the oldest trick of politics by stimulating a protest vote."

This attitude, he said, "demonstrates their unfitness for the still gigantic task of leading the nation back to normal life and resumption of its forward march of progress."

Sees Ignoring of War Strains

The opposition, he insisted, has avoided the accumulation of strains which grew out of the war, and has ignored the piling up of the national debt, and the debts of combatant nations as a consequence, greater than the whole wealth of the United States.

He recounted further destructive effects of the war and the manner in which these blows struck the United States. Decreased consumption of goods throughout the world as a result of the general economic upheaval, he said, injured American business in particular. Fear was instrumental, he said, in undermining the credit system, thereby weakening industry and commerce.

Besides having to meet "handicaps from our opponents," he said, the Administration has had to formulate a program of constructive emergency measures to combat these world forces. This program he recalled as follows:

Revision of the tariff; extension of tariff commission authority; understanding for maintenance of wages; agreement for spreading work; mobilization of government and private charitable support of the distressed; expansion of public works as an employment aid; moratorium, which saved Germany from collapse and avoided a consequent world "prairie fire"; National Credit Association; balanced budget through reduction of government expenditures and increased revenues; Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Aid to Closed Banks

The program continues: Strengthened capital of federal land banks, loans to mortgage associations, and aid to farm home owners; extended authorities to protect gold standard, and extend credit; home loan discount banks; assistance to closed banks. Democratic opposition prevented this measure from being pushed to the extent felt necessary, the President said; loans to states for relief; speeding of public works through R. F. C.; system of agricultural credit banks; extended authority to R. F. C. to make loans for financing normal movement of farm commodities to home and foreign markets; mobilization of banking, industry and business to attack depression; development, together with European nations, of world-wide economic conference with view to relieving pressure upon us from foreign countries, to increase their stability, to deal with silver, and to prevent recurrence of these calamities in the future; leadership in drastic reduction of armaments.

The President next enumerated evidences of recuperation, pointing out that more than 1,000,000 persons have been returned to their jobs in the past four months, "since the destruction of public confidence by the Democratic House of Representatives ceased."

It is certain, he said, that employment is gaining by 500,000 a month. Hoarded currency, he further noted, continues to return, imports of gold have increased, bank deposits continue to expand, and the demand for such commodities as electric power has grown.

"In contrast with this construction program of the Republican Party," the President said, "I wish to develop for you the Democratic program to meet this depression as far as we have been able to find any definition of it. I would again call your attention to the fact that with the Democratic victory in the congressional elections of 1930, their leaders promised to produce a program which would redeem this country from the depression. No such program was produced until we were well into the winter of 1932."

The Garner Program

Their program, as developed under the leadership of Mr. Garner, by the Democratic House of Representatives, he said, was:

Passage of the Collier bill providing for "destruction of the tariff commission by reducing it again to a mere statistical body, controlled by Congress."

"They attempted to instruct me," he said, "to call an international conference through which the aid of fofreign nations was requested, to lower American tariffs, by which the independence of the United States in control of its domestic policies was to be placed in the hands of an international body."

Passage of an act instructing the President to negotiate reciprocal tariffs "the result of which would only be to deprive some locality of its tariff protection for the benefit of another, and by which the only possible agreements would involve the reduction of farm tariffs in order to build up markets for other goods."

Passage of an omnibus pension bill with "unworthy payments as an indication of their economical temper."

Passage of an "inadequate patchwork revenue bill, the injustice of which to different industries and groups must yet be remedied."

Passage of Indian claims bills to reopen settlement of 75 years ago "in order to favor certain localities at the expense of the public treasury."

Still on Calendar

Passage of a bill instructing the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury to fix prices at averages prevailing during the years 1921 to 1929, by constantly shifting the volume of currency and credit, "thus creating every uncertainty to business and industry by a rubber dollar." This bill was stopped, he noted, but has not been removed from the Democratic calendar.

Defeat of the Garner-Rainey "pork barrel" bill increasing expenditures by $1,200,000,000 for "unnecessary non-productive public works purely for the benefit of favored localities."

Approval of the cash payment of the bonus.

Passage of a provision for issuance of over $2,200,000,000 of greenback currency.

Passage of the Rainey bill for direct personal loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Injection of an expenditure of $322,000,000 for "unnecessary purposes."

Refusal of recommendations for elimination of useless government commissions and bureaus.

Advocating balancing of the budget, but not "denying these raids on the Treasury."

A proposal to plant 1,000,000,000 trees, "which would give a total of 1,000,000 men less than three days' work."

A six-point program of agricultural relief, no detail of which has been disclosed except "six methods by which he can escape from the promises."

A program of self-liquidating public works, "which would destroy the credit of the Government and deprive vast numbers of their jobs."

Reduction of the tariff.

The President described these plans as "mostly destructive."

Not Easily "Scared"

In answer to the Democratic complaint that the Republicans have attempted to "scare" the people, the President declared, "I have never found them easily scared," and pointed out that the disturbance is due to "the total absence of constructive proposals from the Democratic side."

Commenting further upon the protective tariff, he pointed to the effect on world prices of the collapse of 30 nations unable to stand the strain of the World War. A decreased standard of living in these nations, he explained, makes it more necessary than ever to protect the manufacturers against cheap foreign labor.

Turning more specifically to agriculture, he noted this increasing competition was caused by depreciated foreign currencies.

In the face of this, he objected, the Democrats propose to destroy the authority of the tariff commission through which these breaches in the tariff wall may be repaired.

The President denied a Democratic charge of extravagance in the Federal Farm Board by showing that expenditures of the board are less than $900,000 a year, instead of the $5,000,000 cited, and that its traveling expenses are only $10,000 a year instead of $250,000.

Importance of Women

The new importance of women in the political development of the nation was next commented upon, and the President expressed gratitude for their support and encouragement. He recounted his experiences in working with women in various humane enterprises, and spoke of his activities to promote child health.

A fundamental source for the prevention of disaster, he said, in concluding his prepared speech, is peace. This first need, he said, has been recognized by the Administration, and he cited the far-reaching effects of the Kellogg pact and of the move for reduction in armaments, in which, he said, the United States has been a leader.

In an extemporaneous addition, he appealed directly to the "reason" of the American people, and ended "I have fixed my faith upon the logical conclusions of the thoughtful people who have never failed this country in any hour of danger."

New England News Cheers Up Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On Hoover Special, En Route to Palo Alto, Calif., Nov. 7

FINDING time to study the latest economic data, President Hoover has concluded that the next winter, instead of being one of the blackest in American history, will be definitely brighter than last winter.

Besides the evidences of growing reëmployment, the President has been much heartened by news wired his special from New England showing a sharp advance in industrial activity. Statisticians of the First National Bank of Boston compute representative industries in New England as showing for September a gain of 9 per cent over August, after making allowances for seasonal increases. The gains cover the entire field, although mainly manifested in textiles and leather products and related lines. Pay rolls of New England industries advanced 27 per cent for September over July.

Palo Alto All Aflutter Over Its Preparations To Entertain President

PALO ALTO, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP)—Peaceful Palo Alto stirred today with the knowledge it was to become a nerve center of the nation with the arrival of the President of the United States Tuesday.

Secret service officials superintended the installation of flood lights and other safeguards around the Hoover home on San Juan Hill, overlooking Stanford University's tree-lined campus.

Telegraph and telephone employees wove the many lines of communication which will keep the President in touch with the country.

In the two-story stucco home, patterned on ancient Hopi Indian dwellings, household preparations were attended to under the direction of Mr. Allan Hoover, the President's son, who arrived several days ago from Los Angeles, and the President's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Herbert Hoover Jr.

Mr. Herbert Hoover Jr., a professor at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, is expected to join other members of the family before the arrival of the President and Mrs. Hoover.

Residents displayed enthusiasm for the nonpartisan reception planned by Mayor Earl C. Thomas, who combines his civic duties with his position as associate professor of civil engineering at the university.

Mr. Joe Stroka, commander of American Legion Post No. 375, announced he had sent a telegram to President Hoover asking that members of the post be allowed to act as an escort at the reception.

Girl Scouts of the city, honoring Mrs. Hoover both as first lady of the land and former national president of the organization, will participate in the reception.

Gov. James Rolph Jr. expected to accompany the President here after meeting the special train at the state line or in Sacramento.

Borah Indorses Hoover's Stand On Recession

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 7 (AP)—With his absentee ballot in Tuesday's election cast for a candidate whose identity he did not disclose, Senator William E. Borah, Republican Independent of Idaho, is en route today to Washington, where he has called a hearing for Nov. 10 on the St. Lawrence treaty with Canada.

In his last speech of the campaign, delivered here Saturday, he maintained the noncommittal attitude he has held throughout with reference to the candidacy of Herbert Hoover. He did take occasion to indorse the declaration of the President that "this is a world-wide depression. It was not caused by the Administration."

"Those who say it was caused by this Administration are not fitted to deal with the question," he said, "because to deal with the question they must first understand it." He reiterated, too, his attestation of his own party regularity and served notice that he "will fight to the last ditch the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

He replied to those who asked why he did not leave the Republican Party with: "Because I don't want to. It's so unpleasant getting back in." "I have always fought my battles in the Republican Party," he said, "and I will continue to fight my battles within the Republican Party. I will lend my efforts to make the Republican Party as Abraham Lincoln made it, as broad as the United States." "All I ask," he added, "is only to be permitted to speak my own views on the liquor question," and then, after a brief pause: "I'll do it anyhow."

JOHNSON DEFENDS LEGION POLICIES

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 7 (AP)—Mr. Louis A. Johnson, national commander, said in an address here Saturday that loyal members "are going to stand by the American Legion with the greatest membership it has ever had."

Here to attend a conference of post commanders and adjutants of the North Carolina Department, the Clarksburg, W. Va., attorney sharply assailed what he termed attacks on the Legion and its disabled veterans' policies.

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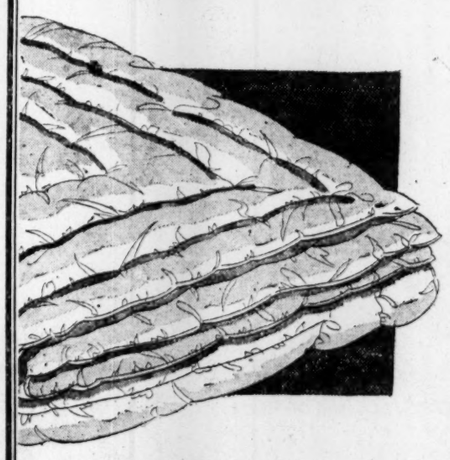

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CHURCH RALLIES AGAINST LIQUOR IN NOVA SCOTIA

All Sects Urged to Keep Up Fight to Banish Alcohol

TRURO, N. S.—Speaking for the Social Service Council and Temperance Alliance of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Dr. H. R. Grant, general secretary, made public here recently an open statement to the clergymen of all denominations, urging that churches muster all in their power to obtain legislation for the suppression of legal and illegal sale of alcoholic liquor.

His statement in part to the press is as follows:

"In order to clear the aims of the Social Service Council and Temperance Alliance with reference to the question of education and legislation relating to the liquor traffic and at the same time to urge energetic efforts to promote better conditions this statement is respectfully submitted.

"1 For many years the need of temperance education in order to promote sobriety and good citizenship has been emphasized. Temperance workers have been devoting a great deal of time instilling into the minds of young and old, the truth that the beverage use of alcohol causes diminished efficiency of body and mmind and enfeeblement of moral control.

"2 The pupils in our public schools are taught that alcohol is injurious to the system.

"3 In Sunday schools and temperance societies boys and gorls are pledged to total abstinence.

"4 We have Roman Catholic and Protestant total abstinence organizations endeavoring to persuade the youth to avoid the use of liquor.

"5. In addition to the foregoing agencies for the promotion of right living we have the call of the clergy to all classes of people to live Christian lives. We believe that in the Christian church lies the strength of the temperance and total abstinence movement. When a person, young or old, lives the Christian life he is safeguarded from the drink habit as well as from other evils that injuriously affect body mind and character.

"The evangelical work in the churches, the training of youth in Christian principles, is the most satisfactory and enduring kind of temperance education and while this is being done continuously the churches are most efficiently, in this respect, promoting temperance.

"On the church rests the responsibility of delivering the province from drink and other evils.

"The church and the liquor store have nothing in common. The church fosters the good, the liquor store incites to evil; the church stands for the uplift of humanity, the liquor store furnishes a product which demoralizes, degrades and destroys life. In short the Government liquor store is the enemy of the church. Practical steps must be taken to abolish the liquor stores.

"We do not claim that legislation is the cure-all, nor on the other hand are we going to be misled by those who discredit legislation, as this education alone would remedy conditions. We require education concerning the deleterious effects of the use of alcohol drinks. We also require legislation which can be of avail in suppressing the traffic instead of the present legislation, the so-called Control Act under which this traffic flourishes as never before in the past 25 years."

Dr. Grant declared the government liquor stores were a direct challenge to the church and clergymen. The general secretary says that these institutions "discount the teachings you have had in the schools and temperance societies as to the evils of drink."

"Do not listen to your clergymen who ask you to abstain from the use of alcohol," he concluded, "Nova Scotia has practically said."

Michigan Youth Trek to Capital To Fight Repeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 7—With attempted repeal of the "bone dry" clause in the Michigan Constitution coming up for vote in Tuesday's general election, dry leaders found great encouragement in the unprecedented automobile trek of approximately 3000 young prohibition enthusiasts from all corners of the State to this city today.

"We do not want to have beverage alcohol legalized for sale and we propose to tell the world that we don't. We'll make it a day that Michigan voters will never forget."

This was the challenge behind the demonstration. It was issued by the Michigan Youth Council for Prohibition following a similar automobile parade to Lansing from Detroit several months ago, when adherents of anti-prohibition groups filed petitions resulting in the placing of the repeal measure on the November election ballot. The youth trek today was planned on a still larger scale with the intention of convincing voters of the strength of a dry cause which could claim such a reserve army of youthful adherents.

The trek participants represent some 67,000 adherents to the youth prohibition council, it is indicated. The council comprises the Michigan Allied Youth, Christian Endeavor Societies of Michigan, Michigan Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union of Michigan, and various other similar denominational groups.

There was nothing political about the demonstration, leaders pointed out, the object being simply to reach as many voters as possible to prove that a large bulk of the youth of Michigan is actively dry.

The parade to the capitol grounds was assured of additional color by the accompaniment of several local high school bands. Boy Scouts of Lansing also were enlisted in the work of handling the youth army. In addition to talks by Lieut.-Gov. Luren D. Dickinson and Mr. Grant M. Hudson, former Representative from Michigan, both prominent drys, the scheduled program included a period of community singing and a band concert.

Youth of Nation Dry, Says W. C. T. U. Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Urging election of Congressmen who stand for retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and taking a stand in behalf of the youth of this country, Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U. and officer and lecturer of the National W. C. T. U., spoke to a large audience here recently.

"The youth of this nation," Mrs. Burger said, "is not against prohibition. It is the generation just back of the younger generation that are the anti-prohibitionists. I was amazed at the ferocity of spirit in men who were for repeal at both the national political conventions. If the unemployed millions haven't money for bread," she concluded, "how in the world could they get money for beer?"

Yugoslav Monarch Maintains Order

(Continued from Page 1)

Serbian army. Suddenly little Serbia's army, politicians and King found themselves in charge of a large, wealthy, beautiful country, occupying a key position in France's vast scheme of defense and supremacy. It was a heavy responsibility, and also an extraordinary opportunity to start a new era in the Balkans and southeastern Europe.

The first question which had to be solved was: How will the new state be organized, as a federation of self-governing entities, or as a single centralized unit? It took months to thresh out this problem, but its issue was really never in doubt. Yugoslavia was given a centralized constitution and the imposing old fortress of Belgrade became the source of all power and authority.

Finances, industry, the banks, politics, the diplomatic service, the army, the schools, the police and to a large extent the press were brought into the hands of Belgrade. Streams of money, collected in the rich new provinces, flowed into the old Serbian capital, and were greatly swelled by large reparation payments from Germany. Belgrade was transformed into a beautiful modern city. New railroad lines and automobile roads were built in Serbia.

The growth of Serbia provoked opposition. Many Macedonians joined the Communist Party, the Crotians boycotted Parliament and launched a movement for an independent republic, a Federal party appeared in Montenegro.

Governments fell and rose with dizzying rapidity, at the rate of three a year. Every new reason brought a new party combination. Frequent elections were held, Parliament was filled with confusion, and the land with agitation. Corruption was by no means rare, politicians became rich over night, mansions replaced cottages in Belgrade.

Country Under Control

Yet in all this bewildering confusion, with governments continually resigning or threatening to resign, and with hundreds of grasping hands reaching for the sources of wealth, Yugoslavia was comparatively well-governed. The dinar was made secure at the best rate to be found in southeast Europe, budgets were balanced, the railroads were fairly well run, many new lines were built, the state monopolies brought large profits into the Treasury, and excellent order was preserved. Brigandage was wiped out, terrorism suppressed, Communism outlawed and sedition smothered. The Administration worked fairly well, industry advanced, and business almost prospered, in spite of the incessant rise and fall of governments.

The ministers seemed to be of little importance, mere figureheads, talkers and gesticulators. But behind them was a mechanism which ran the business of the state, and behind that mechanism was King Alexander—and his army. He governed Yugoslavia in spite of the politicians and did it fairly successfully.

In this noisy, confused drama, the King established his supremacy, parliamentarism was largely compromised, the Serbs of Belgrade made good their hegemony and all other racial groups, especially the Croatians, were relegated to inferior positions. Yugoslavia was left without any outstanding political authority, without a single strong governing party, with dissatisfaction in many parts of the country, and with a dangerous Croatian problem.

This racial group was virtually in revolt. Under Stephan Raditch, a very spirited leader, they began a parliamentary blockade of the Government, which almost stopped the state machine. They set out to cause its complete collapse, so as to bring about its fundamental reconstruction. They had in a way seceded. Matters had reached a crisis requiring immediate action.

Raditch demanded that all the state machinery, including the Constitution and Parliament, be swept away and that the King meet face to face with his people, and these two sovereign factors might make Yugoslavia over.

This demand was refused. Raditch was assassinated, and later King Alexander introduced the dictatorship.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. William Theophilus, Washington, D. C.
Edward Kyle, Lakewood, Ohio.
Mrs. Joseph W. Zimmerman, Washington, D. C.
Joseph W. Zimmerman, Washington, D. C.
Kenneth G. Crawford, Montreal, Que., Canada.
Mrs. Donald Thayer, Sierra Madre, Calif.
Donald Thayer, Sierra Madre, Calif.
J. William S. Cox Jr., Wallkill, N. Y.
Thomas Gray Marlboro, N. Y.
Carleton Smith, Groton, Mass.
Mrs. Anna F. Page, Ayer, Mass.
Mrs. Maude E Pierson, New Haven, Conn.
Dorothee Dibblee, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Lyman Cooper, New York, N. Y.

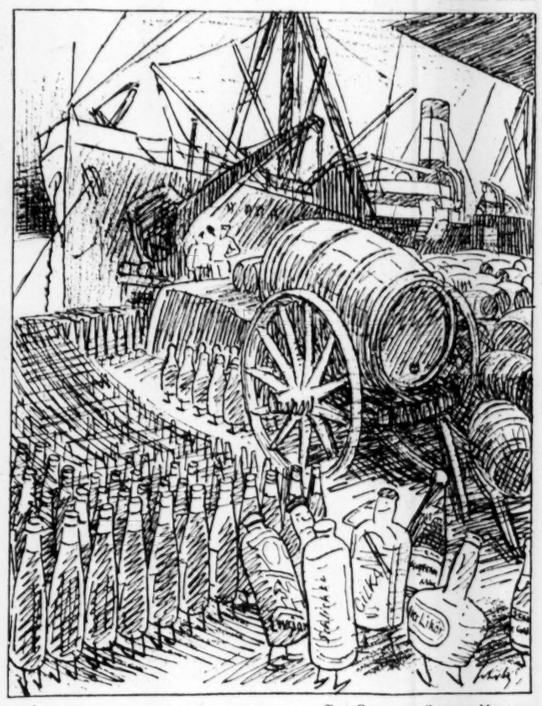
SUNDAY

Mrs. Reuben H. Boutwell, Concord, N. H.
Reuben H Boutwell, Concord, N. H
Mrs. Willis Henry Flint, Concord, N. H.
Willis Henry Flint, Concord, N. H
Mrs. Edward E. Holton, Springfield, Mass.
Edward E. Holton, Springfield, Mass.

America Is Considering Repeal of Prohibition

Amerika will die Prohibition aufheben—

Wilhelm Schulz



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Simplicissimus [Munich] Oct. 23, 1932

IN DEUTSCHLAND STEHT SCHON EINE INVASIONSARMEE BEREIT
AN ARMY OF INVASION STANDS READY IN GERMANY

DRY PROBLEMS UP TO VOTERS, McBRIDE SAYS

Points Out Repeal Rests on Congress and State Legislatures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON Nov. 7—In a last-moment survey of the prohibition phase of the national elections, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, pointed out here today that repeal or modification of the prohibition amendment depends entirely on Congress and state legislatures.

He indicated that it was up to the dry voters to determine which of the two presidential candidates would be more favorable to vigorous enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, but made it quite clear that retention of prohibition legislation would not be affected by the election or defeat of any particular candidate.

Dr. McBride also declared that candidates for the House or the Senate are not bound by party platforms on constitutional questions and that candidates of both parties have been authorized to follow the wishes of their constituents on prohibition; the Republicans by the terms of their platform and the Democrats by a statement of Governor Roosevelt.

"Congress and Congress only," Dr. McBride declared, "has the power under the Constitution to propose repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Responsibility for amending the Constitution cannot be delegated to a party organization and cannot be determined by a party plank. The member of Congress who sets aside his own convictions or those of his constituents and substitutes therefor the dictation of a party plank cannot escape individual responsibility and will be held personally accountable for his vote. Another attitude is indefensible."

Summarizing the situation, Dr. McBride said, "The campaign closes with no new plan by the wets and no different program by the drys. The liquor forces are fighting to restore the legal situation which existed before the Eighteenth Amendment, while the drys are fighting to maintain national constitutional prohibition as a uniform policy more effective than any other against the evils of alcoholism.

"Legalization of intoxicants through modification or repeal of present laws would mean the control of government by the same old liquor crowd and the restoration of the same old liquor evils."

German Cabinet Keeps Helm

(Continued from Page 1)

of the conflicting currents of the Reich's political thought. The Communists gained heavily. The Socialists lost. Roman Catholic parties sustained a significant reversal. The Nationalists, who are supporting the present Government in opposition to a party system, gained most of all.

Results of Balloting

The real masters of the situation are still the von Papen-von Schleicher Cabinet—protected by the Reichswehr and the dictatorial power of the presidential pen from depending upon party coalition. If the new Reichstag does the Cabinet's bidding it will be permitted to remain. If it refuses, there is believed little question that the Cabinet will dissolve it and continue to govern the nation through the dictatorial clause of the Weimar Constitution.

The two parties favoring the Cabinet, the Nationalists and the People's Party, however, command only 10 per cent of the Reichstag. Thus opponents are already demanding the Cabinet's resignation. Although it is not impossible that post-election negotiations will work personnel changes in the Cabinet, all signs point to retention of control by a government based on presidential rather than Reichstag confidence.

The voting, which dropped only 4½ per cent under the July Reichstag election, saw a poll of 35,379,011. The results in the major party groups follow compared with July:

National Socialists, 11,705,256, a loss of 2,041,000.

Social Democrats, 7,231,405, a loss of 729,000.

Communists, 5,970,833, a gain of 688,000.

Roman Catholics (Centrum and Bavarian People's Party), 5,271,895, a loss of 511,000.

Nationalists, 3,061,626, a gain of 885,000.

People's Party, 659,703, a gain of 224,000.

Christian Socialists, 412,523.

Composition of Parliament

Parliament will be composed of 582 seats. Its distribution, subject only to minor changes through official recheck, compared to the Reichstag summarily dissolved by the Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, after only six hours existence, will be as follows:

Fascists, 195; a loss of 35.
Social Democrats, 121; a loss of 12.
Communists, 100.
Roman Catholics, 88; a loss of 11.
Nationalists, 51; a gain of 14.
People's Party, 11; a gain of 4.

The remainder of the delegates is divided among the smaller parties. The party alignment from a parliamentary standpoint has caused a situation in which welding of coalition is even more difficult than in the previous house. Losses of the Hitlerites combined with losses of the Roman Catholics make it impossible for these groups to form a "brown-black" coalition, which was admittedly the only possible one following the July election.

Support of the Nationalists will be needed for a working coalition, but the open question is how far Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's party, which has been vigorous in opposition to parliamentarism, will cooperate to prevent a Reichstag deadlock. Drawing on small parties to complete a Fascist-Roman Catholic coalition remains a possibility rather than a probability.

Shift in Fascist Position

Gains of the Communists, however, enable them to form a "negative majority" with the Fascists which could oppose the present Cabinet as in the old Reichstag. It is considered certain that Herr von Papen will dissolve the House the minute there is a sign of such opposition. But the importance of cooperation was seen in the recent joining of the radical Right and Left in the industrial strikes which prevented carrying out part of the wage and work-time reduction plan in the Cabinet's economic revival program.

Cooperation of the Fascists and Communists has underlined the shift which has taken place in the National Socialists' tactics which was one of the factors in their losses. Hitherto the Hitlerites have been the most vigorous opponents of Marxism. They still claim to be so. But the battle cry of this election was "against reaction." Thus the Fascists align themselves with the Communists and Socialists in fighting the von Papen Government.

Much of the bourgeoisie support which formerly went to Herr Hitler appears to be returning to less radical groups, such as the Nationalists and People's Party. This return of middle-class voters is one of the significant, though small, results of the elections. Meanwhile from the radical wing of the Hitler party some are believed to have shifted to Communism.

Decline of 14 Per Cent

The Fascist losses on a strictly numerical basis amount to about 14 per cent of their former strength, but the decline in the total vote must be considered. Of the Reichstag representation Herr Hitler today controls 33 per cent compared to 37 per cent in July.

Outside the major centers there has been considerable dissatisfaction with Herr Hitler, and while some regions may show no sympathy with Herr von Papen, they stayed away from the polls.

Herr Hitler lost in every election district. In Thuringia and Oldenburg where there are local Fascist-controlled governments Herr Hitler lost 100,000 and 60,000 respectively.

Fascist losses are also due to the disappointment of many for what is termed Herr Hitler's vacillation. When he refused the vice-chancellorship offered by Herr von Papen and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher Aug. 13 because he was not satisfied with anything less than the highest post many believe he lost a golden opportunity to obtain a place for his party in the Government. Nationalist circles, however, are hinting that the offer be renewed to include Fascists in the Government but warn that the offer must be accepted on a basis of cooperation rather than giving power to Herr Hitler.

Loyalty of Reichswehr

It is clearly apparent that any attempt of Herr Hitler to mobilize his Brown Shirt army and seize power will be met by the most vigorous action of the Government, which believes it can count on the full loyalty of the Reichswehr. The political truce during which all open-air demonstrations are forbidden is in force until Nov. 19.

Gains of Communism are attributed to outright opposition of the Government to heighten interest in this party. Berlin continues to find Communists the largest individual party in the capital with more than 37 per cent.

Roman Catholic losses are attributed to the fact that their recent coöperation with the Fascists alienated many who previously voted Roman Catholic as the group from which opposition to Socialism was certain.

This is particularly true of Jewish voters, many of whom helped to swell the Nationalist totals because Dr. Hugenberg now embodies current opposition to the Fascists who are violently antisemitic. Roman Catholic losses also take account of the normal deflection of those who supported them as a means of aiding the previous régime of the Roman Catholic Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening.

Lack of Party Majority Affects Planned Reforms In German Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 7—The election of a Reichstag in which working majorities can be welded, if at all, with greatest difficulty, opens a grave question in connection with the Government's program for the reform of the German Constitution.

The von Papen Cabinet's plans for sweeping changes in the Constitution have been approaching completed form. The Chancellor has declared that the revised Constitution is to be presented to the new Reichstag. But the remote possibility of a two-thirds' majority, required for alteration of the German organic law, evokes the problem of what the Government will do if the Reichstag fails to make the desired changes.

The report has been openly circulated in German political circles that the von Papen Cabinet intends to brook no interference from an opposing Reichstag. The aristocrats comprising the Cabinet, favoring a form of government approaching that of the pre-war régime, make no secret of their contention that parliamentary government has failed in Germany and that the elected parliament, under the present system, is not responsive to the genuine will of the people.

Thus the opinion has grown that the Cabinet would readily dissolve the Reichstag time and again rather than brook interference with its plans. This, under the Constitution, would mean a continuous series of elections.

It is considered not improbable, however, that a referendum or national assembly would be invoked to change the Reich's fundamental republican structure. After such changes the position of the Reichstag would be of far less importance.

Many observers, however, believe that actual conflict might be avoided by the Reichstag's meeting for mere formal organization and then agreeing upon a prolonged adjournment during which the Cabinet could proceed with its program of reforming the Government of the Reich.

It seems obvious that a constitutional assembly elected on the same lines as the present Reichstag would be unable to go far toward constitutional reform. The possibility lies before the Government of using Article 48 to change the franchise. This is one of the points in its constitutional reform.

By doing it in advance—raising the age limit from 20 to 25 and granting extra votes to family heads and war veterans—it would be able to limit and counteract much of the young voting strength now supporting the more radical parties and open the way for reform in the Constitution, bringing Germany more closely in line with its pre-war administration.

MANILA REITERATES INDEPENDENCE STAND

MANILA, Nov. 7 (AP)—The insular Legislature, after a five-month discussion in a series of public hearings, yesterday reiterated its stand for independence and redefined its position on independence bills pending in the United States Congress. The Legislature, meeting as an independence commission, adopted a resolution again calling for immediate independence.

Embodied in the resolution were requests for the shortest period of transition possible; a trade agreement between the islands and the United States, and more autonomy in regard to insular affairs.

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Special Offer this Week

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DISPLAYING THE SEASON'S VOGUE

THE "Early Winter" period sets Fashion a perplexing problem—the thermometer changing from mild to cold and back again in a few hours.

THE Tailored Suit and Ensembles are particularly adapted to present wear—that is why Barkers are staging a special display during this week (beginning today at Barkers). The Tailormade in all its variations is authoritatively presented, and examples of some of the new styles are illustrated here. See them for yourself on the First Floor today.

Tailored CARDIGAN SUITS

Tailored Cardigan Suits this season are a necessity, and none is smarter than this easy-fitting walking suit. This particular suit is of excellent quality novelty tweed; the coat has new petite collar and revers, is belted and has deep practical pockets. The skirt is well fitting with deep side pleats. In tweed effects of Brown/Green, Brown/Blue, Brown/Red, Brown/Fawn and Black/Grey. PRICE 49/6

SALON FIRST FLOOR MAIN BLDG.

Of Soft Diagonal Cord

An ensemble which suggests chic yet is entirely practical for all day occasions. The material used is a soft diagonal cord with a clever use of spotted suede marocain to decorate the cascaded front of the smart, simple frock. The well-styled covering coat boasts a full collar of soft opossum. In Black, Navy, Copper, Jacobean Brown, Imperial Blue, Raisin and Myrtle Green. Fittings: SW, W, W/OS and OS. PRICE 89/6

Of Modish Flecked Tweed

Most important for autumn and winter wear are three-piece suits. This perfectly tailored model is fashioned in a modish tweed; the neat cardigan suit, stitched and belted, is complete in itself, and worn with it is a well-styled covering coat tailored and detailed to become all figures, and finished with a rich collar of soft opossum. The suit is stocked in five fittings: SSW, SW, W, W/OS and OS. In Cloud Grey, Imperial Blue, Nutmeg, Brogue Red, Sable and Sporting Brown. PRICE £5.15.6

SALON FIRST FLOOR

CARDIGAN SUIT FOR SPORTING WEAR. Easy fitting and becoming to all figures. The material employed is a soft all-wool cheviot. Light and correctly warm. The cut and details are excellent and the coat has the new Petite stitched collar and sporting officer pockets. The well balanced skirt is cut for correct ease when walking combined with a slimming and smart appearance. In shades of New Wine, Atlantic Blue, Nutmeg, Congo Brown, Dark Green, Coleen Green, Parma, Navy, also Black. Fittings SSW, SW, W, W.O.S., O/S PRICE 35/9

THE BARKER TAILORMADE. Perfectly cut, tailored and finished in three excellent quality materials. 1. Plain Navy and Black Suiting. 2. Pinstripe Suiting in Navy, Black and Brown. 3. Irish Tweeds in Brown, New Blue and Sports Green. All available in fittings SSW, SW and W. PRICE 42/-

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ONLY FOUR LEFT UNDEFEATED

Pittsburgh, Columbia, Brown and Colgate Remain Leading List

With the path toward the conclusion of the 1932 eastern football season rapidly narrowing to a trail, the undefeated heading the pack number only four today, Pittsburgh, Columbia, Brown and Colgate. Two more, Pennsylvania and Holy Cross, stumbled under pressure Saturday and at the hands of teams in the select class, Pittsburgh and Brown.

With a little speculating by study of the schedules Colgate would seemingly have the best chance of completing its season without defeat. The upstate New Yorkers play only Syracuse and Brown, whereas Pittsburgh plays Nebraska, Carnegie Tech and Stanford in turn. Brown must yet meet both Columbia and Colgate, while Columbia, barely eking out victory from the United States Naval Academy Saturday, has Syracuse and Brown to wade through.

Brown and Pittsburgh continue leaders through this week by virtue of eliminating other eastern possibilities. Both teams played wisely and smartly against odds. The Bruins had conquered Harvard the previous week, and faced a strong and fresh undefeated Holy Cross eleven, but by arousing their ability to come from behind they won. Pittsburgh had undergone three strenuous week-ends ahead of the Penn game, and vitality might have been expected to have been low, but the Panthers gambled by "shooting the works" to establish a lead while condition warranted and then held off surging Penn.

Roughness Cropped Out

The emphasis placed upon the undefeated and the strain of keeping records unmarred superseded sportsmanship in the Penn-Pitt clash. The game was a terrific struggle, but much of the planned football was supplanted by unnecessary roughness. With the Red and Blue trailing 12 points, their surge began and Don Kellett took a Panther punt on his 43-yard line to elude the entire Pittsburgh team for a 57-yard touchdown run. The chance to tie came later on a recovered free ball on the Panther 14-yard line, but a grounded pass in the end zone halted the last opportunity. Two long marches and an intercepted pass gave Pittsburgh its points. The final score favored the Panthers, 19 to 12.

Brown found its attack well scouted and with powerful end play the Bruin sweeps had difficulty, but the same characteristic football brain shown by Brown in other games this fall brought victory. Brown's place among the undefeated comes well earned, having defeated on successive Saturdays undefeated teams, Yale, Tufts, Harvard and now Holy Cross. The Bruins whipped the Crusaders Saturday, 10 to 7. They scored first with a field goal only to see the Crusaders score seven points through forward passing. Brown looked like a defeated team until its 85-yard march which resulted in 7 points to win with only two minutes of the fourth quarter remaining.

Football history of a sad nature was established on the Harvard Stadium gridiron when a truly great United States Military Academy eleven administered the worst defeat to a Harvard team, 46 to 0, since 1884, when Yale defeated the Crimson by 48 to 0. It was the worst score against Harvard on a Crimson field. Many picked the Army to win this game; but it is reasonably safe to proclaim that none looked for the debacle that occurred.

Everything Went as Planned

It is not hard to reason out the Army triumph. Harvard had looked none too good against Dartmouth or Brown and its man power was not to be compared with the Army. Army played the kind of game coaches dream about; unorthodox football that worked and a wholesome share of "breaks." In spite of the terrific pounding Harvard took there is credit due to the loser. Throughout the first half the Crimson made a game of it. Pressed by appalling speed and power plays, the Harvards were literally "run off their feet." When substitutions were necessary, the resistance was lowered to an almost unbelievable degree. The strategy of Army throughout the first half paved the way for the many points scored in the second. Sweep after sweep spread the Crimson defense and then passes deep over center worked with clocklike charm. All 39 Army players went into the game and it did seem as if all 39 were performing perfectly. Harvard's offense did go at times, but never when nearing a score. The Crimson held Army to 13 points in the first half, but the second half was simply and purely a rout.

This was one week-end when the East upheld its honors intersectionally. New York defeated Georgia, 13 to 7; Fordham downed St. Mary's from California, 14 to 0; Syracuse smothered Oglethorpe, 27 to 6, and Colgate beat Mississippi College, 32 to 0.

Two forward passes thrown by Bob McNamara to Jack McDonald —the only two thrown by the team—brought about the two Violet touchdowns to defeat the visitors, who otherwise appeared superior. All scoring took place in the third period. Fordham, under the sting of two previous defeats, lashed out at St. Mary's with the power it should have displayed all along. It was the two forward passes, however, that brought about the scores. St. Mary's fleet backs were stopped almost before they reached the line of scrimmage.

Columbia saved itself from elimination from the undefeated class only by the merest margin, one point. Navy has not impressed all season, but has proved to be good enough at times, and Saturday found the Lions able to win only by virtue of a blocked kick, a resulting touchdown and the all-important point after. It was a narrow squeak for the Lions.

Faced Easier Opponents

Other of the major eastern elevens played weaker opponents and for the main part rested their first-string players, but triumphed comfortably. Dartmouth defeating New Hampshire, 25 to 0; Cornell defeating Albright 40 to 14; Princeton whaling Lehigh, 53 to 0, and Penn State beating Sewanee 18 to 6. Yale had an open date awaiting the clash with Princeton next week.

Maine won the state title when it defeated Bowdoin, 7 to 6, and Colby defeated St. Michaels, 13 to 0. The other New England results were as follows: Amherst 31, Trinity 0; Boston University 0, Vermont 0; Massachusetts State 18, Rensselaer 13; Providence 46, C. C. of New York 0; Springfield 27, Lebanon Valley 0; Tufts 18, Lowell Tech 7; Villanova 20, Boston College 9 and Wesleyan 13, Williams 6.

College Football Results

Aberdeen 7, Moorhead 0.
Alabama 9, Virginia P. I. 6.
Alabama P. I. 25, Howard 0.
Alfred 7, Hobart 0.
American 26, Gallaudet 0.
Amherst 31, Trinity 0.
Appalachian 6, P. I. Marines 6.
Arizona State 0, Fresno Teachers 0.
Baldwin Wallace 40, Akron 0.
Baltimore 20, Shepherd 6.
Birmingham So. 20, Southwestern 6.
Bloomsburg T. 6, Shippensburg T. 0.
Bluffton 19, Defiance 6.
Boston 0, Vermont 0.
Bowling Green 12, Toledo 6.
Brooklyn 13, Upsala 12.
Brown 10, Holy Cross 7.
Bucknell 14, W. Maryland 13.
Butler 0, Drake 0.
Capital 0, Kent 0.
Carleton 20, Coe 6.
Catholic 14, Wake Forest 6.
Centenary 44, South Western T. 0.
Chadron 7, Nebraska (B) 0.
Cincinnati 14, Wabash 0.
Clarkson 7, St. Lawrence 0.
Clemson 18, Citadel 6.
Colby 13, St. Michael's 0.
Colgate 32, Mississippi C. 0.
Colorado C. 31, Western State 0.
Colorado T. 14, Colorado M. 6.
Columbia 7, Annapolis 6.
Columbia C. 6, Parsons 6.
Concord 13, Armstrong 0.
Concordia 0, Gustavus Adolphus 0.
Cornell 40, Albright 14.
Cornell C. 13, Knox 7.
Cortland T. 14, Arnold 7.
Creighton 40, Washington 0.
Dartmouth 25, New Hampshire 0.
Davis & Elkins 33, Seton Hall 6.
Delaware 7, St. Joseph 0.
Denison 13, De Pauw 7.
Denver 7, Wyoming 0.
Detroit 7, Marquette 0.
Dickinson T. 12, Mayville T. 0.
Duke 13, Kentucky 6.
Duquesne 19, Wash. & Jeff. 0.
Eau Claire 6, Northland 0.
Eveleth 15, Virginia 6.
Fordham 14, St. Mary's (Calif.) 0.
Franklin 20, Evansville 17.
F. & M. 21, Muhlenberg 7.
Fresno State 0, Northern Arizona 0.
Friends 13, Bethany 0.
Furman 24, Wofford 0.
Geneva 20, Grove City 0.
Gettysburg 27, Dickinson 7.
Glenville 21, W. Va. Wesleyan 21.
Gonzaga 6, San Francisco 0.
G. Washington 20, N. D. State 0.
Hamilton 13, Haverford 0.
Hanover 27, Danville Normal 25.
Hanover 27, Central Normal 25.
Haskell 14, Temple 14.
Hattiesburg 12, Louisiana College 0.
Heidelberg 7, Ashland 0.
Hobbs 3, Itasca 0.
Hugh Point 6, Elon 3.
Illinois N. 13, Macomb T. 12.
Illinois Wes. 6, Bradley Tech. 0.
John Carroll 7, Dayton 0.
Kansas State 31, Iowa State 0.
Kent State 0, Capital 0.
Kutztown T. 7, Millersville T. 6.
Lacrosse T. 33, Stout T. 7.
Lake Forest 7, Wheaton 6.
Lawrence 20, Beloit 0.
Louisiana St. 6, So. Carolina 0.
Louisiana Tech 19, Millsaps 14.
Loyola 14, Chattanooga 0.
Luther 7, St. Olaf 0.
Maine 7, Bowdoin 6.
Manchester 14, Indiana S. T. 0.
Mankatee T. 9, St. Cloud T. 0.
Marysville 34, Milligan 0.
Marshall 14, Emory Henry 0.
Mass. State 18, Rensselaer P. I. 13.
McKendree 27, Elmhurst 7.
Mercer 8, Centre 0.
Miami 26, Ohio Wesleyan 3.
Michigan 7, Indiana 0.
Michigan N. 12, S. D. State 0.
Michigan State 20, South Dakota 6.
Middlebury 24, Norwich 0.
Millikin 10, Illinois C. 6.
Minnesota 26, Mississippi 0.
Mississippi T. 12, Louisiana C. 0.
Missouri 14, Oklahoma 6.
Monmouth 33, Carthage 13.
Morristown 13, Livingstone 0.
Moorehead T. 0, Union 0.
Mt. St. Mary 19, Washington C. 0.
Mt. Union 6, Hiram 0.
Murfreesboro 6, Memphis Teachers 0.
Muskingum 0, Wooster 0.
Nebraska 14, Iowa 13.
New York 13, Georgia 7.
N. Y. State T. 14, Arnold 7.
Nevada 0, San Jose State 0.
N. C. College 13, Shaw 0.
N. C. State 7, Davidson 3.
Niagara 13, Loyola (Md.) 6.
North Dakota 12, Morningside 0.
Notre Dame 24, Kansas 6.
Oberlin 7, Allegheny 6.
Ohio 19, Wittenberg 6.
Ohio State 20, Northwestern 6.
Oklahoma Aggies 0, Tulsa 0.
Oregon 12, Oregon State 6.
Otterbein 12, Kenyon 0.
Penn State 18, South 6.
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania 12.
Princeton 53, Lehigh 0.
Providence 46, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Purdue 37, Chicago 0.
Randolph Macon 6, Richmond 6.
Rice 12, Arkansas 7.
Ricks 19, Montana Normal 0.
Ripon 6, Carroll 0.
Roanoke 14, Hampden Sydney 0.
Rose P. I. 12, Earlham 6.
Rutgers 7, Lafayette 6.
Santa Clara 27, College Pacific 0.
Schreiner I. 7, John Tarleton 2.
Simpson 7, Cedar Falls 7.
Slippery Rock 7, Indiana T. 0.
Southern California 27, California 7
Springfield 27, Lebanon Valley 0.
St. Augustine 7, Bricks 0.
St. Bonaventure 7, Canisius 6.
St. Cloud 8, Mankato 0.
St. Morbert 13, Stevens Point 12.
St. Thomas 24, Notre Dame B 6.
St. Thomas 20, Hamline 6.
Sul Ross 7, West Texas T. 7.
Susquehanna 0, Penn. M. C. 0.
Swarthmore 6, Johns Hopkins 0.
Syracuse 27, Oglethorpe 6.
Tennessee 31, Miss. State 0.
Texas 19, Baylor 0.
Texas A. & I. 19, Daniel Baker 13.
Texas A. & M. 0, So. Methodist 0.
Trenton T. 25, Montclair T. 0.
Tufts 18, Lowell T. S. 7.
Tulane 20, Georgia Tech 14.
Tuskegee 12, Morehouse 6.
Union 28, Rochester 0.
Ursinus 28, Drexel 6.
Utah 14, Colorado C. 0.
Valparaiso 20, Ball T. 0.
Vanderbilt 13, Maryland 0.
Villanova 20, Boston C. 9.
Virginia State 6, Virginia Union 6.
Wagner 0, Moravian 0.
Washington 18, Stanford 13.
Wash. State 12, Idaho 0.
Wash. and Lee 7, Virginia 0.
Waynesburg 13, Juniata 12.
Wesleyan 13, Williams 6.
W. K. T. 24, Georgetown 0.
West Liberty 12, Morris Harvey 0.
West Point 46, Harvard 0.
West Virginia 19, Georgetown 0.
Westchester T. 13, Lockhaven T. 0.
Westminster 18, Thiel 0.
Western Reserve 13, Case 0.
William and Mary 20, Virginia M. I. 7.
Wilmington 7, Findlay 2.
Wisconsin 20, Illinois 12.
Worcester P. I. 12, R. I. State 0.
Yankton 0, Southern Normal 0.
York 0, Doane 0.

DR. ALEKHINE DEFEATS 39

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, world's chess champion, defeated 39 opponents out of 43 games played simultaneously here Saturday night. Dr. Alekhine gained a draw in a blindfold match played against Charles Pasternak of Hartford, Connecticut state champion. Elmer Wendling of Yale and Seymour Schamach of Portchester, N. Y., each defeated the champion, while John G. Williams of Yale drew. The matches followed a banquet of the Connecticut Chess League, at which Dr. Alekhine said there was no necessity of any immediate change in the rules of the game. However, he said, there probably would be strategic changes within the next 200 years.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 2, Tufts 0.
Cornell 3, Swarthmore 2.
Harvard 1, Brown 1.
Lehigh 3, Annapolis 3.
Pennsylvania 1, Yale 0.
Princeton 2, Haverford 1.
R. P. I. 2, Stevens Institute 2.
St. John's 3, Panzer 2.
St. Stephen 2, Hamilton 1.
State Teachers 1, Massachusetts State 1.
Syracuse 2, Penn State 1.
Westchester Tea. 3, Temple 1.
Williams 2, Wesleyan 2.
Worcester Tech 5, Clark 0.

M. C. C. SCORES 634 FOR 9 WICKETS

ADELAIDE, Australia, Nov. 7 (AP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club of England continued its first innings against South Australia Saturday and ran up the stupendous total of 634 runs for 9 wickets before declaring their innings closed. At the close of play for the day the Australians had run up 145 runs for 2 wickets. D. R. Jardine, the English captain, led the assault on Australian bowling with 108 not out in 3½ hours at the wickets. His stand included ten 4's.

TORONTO WINS AT RUGBY 8-4

Leads Standing by Three Points Over Nearest Rival, W. Ontario

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE RUGBY STANDING

				Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Toronto	4	0	1	62	46	8
Western Ontario	2	1	1	46	31	5
Queen's	1	2	2	41	49	4
McGill	1	1	3	30	53	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 7—By defeating McGill University here on Saturday by 8 to 4 while Queen's and Western Ontario were playing a tie at Kingston, University of Toronto made certain of winning the Canadian senior intercollegiate Rugby championship as it has eight points with only one game to play and Western Ontario, last year's champion, has only five. In defeating McGill the visitors played sound football of the conservative type. They had an edge in the kicking and scored all their points by singles. They led 1 to 0 at the end of the first period and 4 to 1 at half time, but McGill scored a safety touch and a single to tie the score in the third.

In the final period, Fenner, who had taken the place of Sinclair and Richardson who had to retire, kicked for four more singles. McGill used a more varied attack than the winners, but made several costly fumbles. In the final period they staged a strong forward passing attack which twice threatened but both times were checked when forward passes were intercepted or incomplete. The summary:

TORONTO	McGILL
Henderson, Elson, Dawson, lo	ro, Newton, Markham
Gibson, Cutler, ro	lo, Griffiths, Fysche
Laing, McQuigge, lm	rm, Letourneau
Dewar, rm	lm, Watson, Hilliard
Rogers, ll	rl, Wilson, Freeman
Booth, Peacock, rl	ll, Sangster, Pierce
Hees, s	s, Halpenny
Miller, qb	qb, Krukowski
Wood, Fenner, lhb	rhb, Stevens, Olker
Jack Sinclair, Arnup, rhb	chb, Craig
Jim Sinclair, Copp, rhb	lhb, Riddell, Hammond
Ferguson, rw	fw, Young, Newton

Score—Toronto 8, McGill 4. Rouges—Fenner 3, Jack Sinclair, Arnup for Toronto; Craig, Young for McGill. Kicks to deadline—Jack Sinclair, Arnup for Toronto. Safety touch—Craig for McGill. Touch in goal—Fenner for Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods. Referee—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—H. Foster, Montreal. Headlineman—G. Kiell, Ottawa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 7—University of Western Ontario's last hope of retaining the Canadian intercollegiate rugby championship, won last fall, disappeared here on Saturday when a placement kick by Davoud of Queen's enabled the locals to tie the score at 4-all. The single point for the time game made it impossible for Western Ontario to catch Toronto with only one remaining game.

The game was a stubbornly contested one with the visitors having an edge in the first half during which they secured a 3-to-1 lead. Paterson's kicking and forward passing kept Queen's hemmed up in their own end of the field and while they were unable to score anything except single points they were close to major scores several times. Western added another single in the third period, but gradually Queen's improved offensively and defensively, and a series of forward passes and short runs by Davoud put them in scoring position and Davoud kicked for the three points to tie the score. McLachlin, Mugan, Paterson and the Valeroite brothers were the best for the visitors while Storms, Davoul, Carter, Hamlin and Gorman were the best for Queen's.

WESTERN ONTARIO	QUEEN'S
Schnarr, Bryant, lo	ro, Gorman
McKay, ro	lo, Ralph, Glass
S. Valeroite, Rockey, lm	rm, Hamlin, Peever
Quigley, Gugino, rm	lm, Kennedy, Hosking
Veroni, Ferguson, ll	rl, Thoman, Purvis
Stull, Stapleton, rl	ll, Byrne, McNichol
McDermott, s	s, Kostiuk, Conquerhood
Ward, qb	qb, Dargavel
Wade, Duncan, lhb	rhb, Day, Davis
Paterson, chb	chb, Carter
Mugan, M. Valeroite, rhb	lhb, Davoud
McLachlin, Gillies, fw	fw, Storms, Buell

Score—Western Ontario 4, Queen's 4. Rouges—Paterson 3 for Western Ontario; Carter for Queen's. Kick to deadline—Paterson for Western Ontario. Placement kicks—Davoud for Queen's. Time—Four 15m. periods. Referee—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Umpire—W. Bowman, Toronto. Head lineman—H. Wilson, Toronto.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst.	P.C.
Green Bay	7	1	0	101	31	1.000
Portsmouth	4	2	1	67	42	.800
Chicago Bears	2	4	1	62	24	.667
Boston	2	2	2	40	42	.500
Chi. Cardinals	2	2	2	59	48	.500
Brooklyn	2	0	5	53	84	.286
New York	1	1	5	34	80	.167
Stapleton	1	2	5	33	105	.167

RESULTS NOV. 6

Boston 19, Stapleton 6.
Portsmouth 17, Brooklyn 7.
Chicago Bears 28, New York 8.
Green Bay 19, Chicago Cardinals 9.

SEVENTH VICTORY FOR PACKERS

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP)—The forward-passing combination of Arnold Herber and Johnny Blood yesterday led the Green Bay Packers, champions of the National Professional Football League, to their seventh victory of the season, a 19-to-9 triumph over the Chicago Cardinals at Wrigley Field.

GRANGE STARS FOR BEARS

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Red Grange scored three touchdowns as the Chicago Bears defeated the New York Giants by a 28-to-8 score in a National Professional Football League game here yesterday. A series of passes, the last from McBride to Flaherty, gave the Giants the first touchdown early in the first quarter, but the Bears came back to take a 7-to-6 lead before the end of the period. Grange took a pass from Molesworth on the four-yard line and romped over the line. Engebretsen added the point. Grange scored again in the second quarter on a long pass from Nagurski, and scored the final touchdown in the fourth quarter on a short end sweep.

BRAVES CLIMB IN LEAGUE

Led by Gip Battles and Oren Pape, the Boston Braves defeated the Stapleton club at Braves Field yesterday, 19 to 6, in a National Professional Football League game. The victory put the Braves into a tie with the Chicago Cardinals for fourth place in the league standing and pushed Stapleton into a tie with New York for seventh position. Battles scored twice for the Braves, once on a 22-yard run around Stapleton's right end. Pape ran back a kickoff 85 yards for the other Boston score. Campiglio put over the losers' only touchdown in the final quarter.

SPARTANS WIN IN FINAL PERIOD

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—After being checked by two great goal-line stands, the Portsmouth Spartans scored 10 points in the final quarter yesterday to defeat the Brooklyn Dodgers, 17 to 7, in a National Professional Football League game before a crowd of 25,000. "Ace" Gutousky, former Oklahoma back, bucked his way through for the final touchdown on eight successive plunges.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Coast Guard Academy 26, Trinity 29.
Rutgers 15, Dickinson 40.
Syracuse 15, Colgate 40.
Union College 15, C. C. N. Y. 40.
West Virginia 21, Annapolis 32.
Yale 18, Dartmouth 43.

Paul Mundy Wins 10-Mile A. A. U. Run

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Surprises developed at both ends of the national championshi, s of the Amateur Athletic Union, staged on Saturday at the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York.

In the seven-mile walk, John Knackstedt, of the German-American Athletic Club, New York, dethroned the defending titleholder, William Chisholm, Los Angeles A. C., who had crossed the continent to defend his title, but lost by 30 yards. William Carlson, former champion, of the New York A. C., led for the earlier part of the race, but dropped out in the third mile. Then the winner took the lead from Chisholm, and held it in spite of a vigorous effort by the champion, to the end, winning in 54m. 50 2-5s., 6 seconds faster than Chisholm's winning time last year, but far behind the American record.

Paul Mundy, of the Nativity Catholic Club, of Philadelphia, making a front run most of the way, captured the national 10-mile championship from a strong field of 19, with 10 finishing. Opposed by Louis Gregory, six-mile champion and Olympic team member, of the Milrose A. A., William Steiner, German-American A. C., William H. Cox, former intercollegiate champion, Paul de Bruyn, winner of the Boston marathon, and Taika Gon, of the Japanese Olympic team, he held the advantage after going into the lead in the third mile, and stalling off the challenges of the others, emerged victor by half a lap over another outsider, J. Errol Vaughn, of the New York A. C. in 54m. 9 1-5s.

SEVEN-MILE WALK

John Knackstedt, German-American A. C.	54.30⅘
William Chisholm, Los Angeles A. C.	54.58⅕
Morris Davis, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	56.37
Morris Fleischer, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	57.59
Anthony Podbielski, N. Y. A. C.	58.08
Fred Sharaga, 92d St. Y. M. H. A.	1.00.09⅗
Henry C. Rust, Newark A. C.	1.02.03

TEN-MILE RUN

Paul Mundy, Nativity C. C.	54.09⅕
J. Errol Vaughn, N. Y. A. C.	54.44⅘
William Steiner, German-American A. C.	55.02⅕
Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	56.01⅘
Paul DeBruyn, German-American A. C.	56.20
John Simkonis, Dorchester Club	56.40
John T. Cain, Millrose A. A.	56.41⅘
Taika Gon, University of Southern California	57.03
Walter K. Ray, Middleboro F. and G. C., Mass.	57.15
John De Gloria, unattached, Albany	58.00

TORONTO DEFEATS MONTREAL BY 8 TO 5

INTERPROVINCIAL RUGBY STANDING

Team	W	L	T	Pts. F	A	Pts
Hamilton	4	1	0	77	14	8
Montreal	3	2	0	58	41	6
Argonauts	3	2	0	55	39	6
Ottawa	0	5	0	24	109	0

ONTARIO R. F. U. STANDING

Sarnia	5	0	0	123	30	10
Balmy Beach	3	1	1	53	37	7
Hamilton	2	4	1	66	64	5
St. Michael's	0	6	0	25	136	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 7—One of the biggest upsets of the current Rugby season was staged on Saturday when Toronto Argonauts defeated Montreal by 8 to 5 in an Interprovincial Union game at Toronto. Montreal won the Canadian championship last fall and the previous Saturday had sustained its first defeat in 22 games. As Hamilton Tigers defeated Ottawa by 29 to 0 the Tigers are leading in the struggle for the championship and if Argonauts can defeat them next Saturday there will be a triple tie for the title and a playoff will be necessary.

In the Ontario Union, Hamilton defeated St. Michael's College by 11 to 0 in the final scheduled game for each team.

McGILL HARRIERS WIN TITLE MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 7—McGill University won the Canadian intercollegiate harriers' championship here on Saturday, when the first four men of the five-man team finished with a total of 14 points, while Toronto was second with 26. Last year these two teams tied for the title after Toronto had won it the two previous years. In this year's race, over the five-mile course at the Royal Military College, R. C. Goode of McGill finished first in 31m. 30 2-5s., with a team mate, D. M. Jamieson, second.

Four teams competed. Ontario Agricultural College and Royal Military College being the others. McGill's other two-point scorers finished fifth and sixth, while Toronto won third, fourth, seventh and twelfth. The order of finish was:

1—R. C. Goode, McGill; 2—D. M. Jamieson, McGill; 3—W. Kibblewhite, Toronto; 3—R. G. Thompson, Toronto; 5—C. Frankton, McGill; 6—R. State, McGill; 7—H. Gilbert, Toronto; 8—A. K. Wilson, R. M. C.; 9—A. Bicer, O. A. C.; 10—G. McCarthy, O. A. C.; 11—T. B. Martin, R. M. C.; 12—J. D. McLennan, Toronto; 13—O. Peck, McGill; 14—T. W. M. Cooper, R. M. C.; 15—D. G. McKerracher, Toronto; 16—S. C. Wisdon, R. M. C.; 17—G. Fuller, O. A. C.; 18—M. Powell, O. A. C.; 19—S. C. Deblois, R. M. C.; 20—C. Riv, O. A. C.

GREENLEAF DEFEATS ST. JEAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—E. Ralph Greenleaf won the four remaining blocks over the week-end in his pocket-billiards match against Andrew St. Jean at the Capitol Academy and took the match, 9 blocks to 5, with a point total of 1432 to 1264. The score on Saturday afternoon was 125 to 76, in 9 innings, and in the evening 125 to 91, in 16 innings. In this game Greenleaf ran 72, his best of the series. Yesterday afternoon 24 innings were required before Greenleaf completed his quota, 125 to 72, while 8 innings were all that he needed in the evening to win at 125 to 67.

EDWARD LEE TO DEFEND TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Edward Lee, United States amateur three-cushion billiards champion, who has just returned from Germany, where he was third in the world championship, will stake his crown the end of this month, when he encounters Alfredo de Oro Jr., the most prominent challenger for the title, in a match at 150 points in three blocks, at the Capitol Academy. The match will be held on the evenings of Nov. 28, 29 and 30.

AMATEURS BEST PROFESSIONALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN HEAD, L. I., Nov. 7—Jess W. Sweetser, former United States and British amateur champion, and Francis deS. Ouimet, twice holder of the United States amateur title, defeated Gene Sarazen and Walter C. Hagen, two of the leading professionals, in an exhibition golf match for charity at the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club yesterday. The match went to the amateurs by the narrow margin of 1 up.

CANADIENS AND BRUINS TIE

QUEBEC, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Boston Bruins and Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League played a 1-to-1 tie in an exhibition game yesterday. Both goals were scored in the first period, Johnny Gagnon tallying for the Canadiens on Leduc's pass and Frank Jerwa tying the score four minutes later on Eddie Shore's pass.

RANGERS SHARE SCOTTISH LEAD

Arsenal Sets a Fast Pace in English League With Aston Villa Close Behind

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Ag	Pts
The Arsenal	10	2	1	43	20	22
Aston Villa	9	3	1	32	12	21
Derby County	8	3	2	30	15	19
Leeds United	6	5	2	16	11	17
Huddersfield Town	7	3	3	23	16	17
Portsmouth	7	3	3	30	23	17
W. Bromwich Alb.	7	2	4	25	21	16
Sheffield Wed.	6	3	4	28	20	15
Newcastle United	6	2	4	24	20	14
Everton	6	2	5	22	21	14
Bolton Wanderers	6	1	6	31	33	13

SECOND DIVISION

Stoke City	10	2	1	27	8	22
Bradford City	7	4	2	29	14	18
Plymouth Argyle	7	3	3	30	17	17
Tottenham H.	7	2	4	37	16	16
Bury	6	4	3	22	14	16
Fulham	6	4	2	28	21	16
Manchester Unit.	5	5	3	24	22	15
Swansea Town	6	2	5	17	14	14
Oldham Athletic	5	4	4	24	24	14
Lincoln City	5	3	5	25	21	13
Bradford	6	1	6	27	25	13

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

Chester	8	3	4	29	18	19
Hull City	8	2	3	32	17	18
Southport	7	4	3	20	15	18
Crewe Alexandra	8	1	4	28	17	17
Wrexham	7	3	3	30	21	17
Gateshead	5	5	3	27	19	15
Barrow	5	5	3	20	15	15
Accrington Stanley	6	3	5	29	26	15
Mansfield Town	6	3	6	30	21	14
Stockport County	5	4	6	14	27	14
Barnsley	5	4	4	26	25	14

THIRD DIVISION—SOUTHERN SECTION

Brentford	11	2	0	31	12	24
Reading	7	5	1	32	15	19
Norwich City	6	5	2	26	17	17
Bristol Rovers	7	2	4	28	22	16
Exeter City	7	2	4	28	22	16
Northampton Town	5	4	4	16	22	14
Crystal Palace	6	2	5	23	19	14
Luton Town	6	2	5	28	24	14
Aldershot Town	6	2	5	21	19	14
Bristol City	5	3	5	23	17	13
Watford	5	3	5	19	20	13

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Glasgow Rangers	10	3	2	29	11	23
Aberdeen	11	1	4	42	20	23
Heart of M'loth'n	10	2	4	34	17	22
Celtic	8	5	4	39	22	21
Motherwell	8	4	3	42	21	20
St. Mirren	10	0	5	32	25	20
St. Johnstone	8	4	3	31	22	19
Hamilton Academs	8	2	5	47	29	18
Third Lanark	7	1	7	29	30	15
Kilmarnock	6	3	6	36	38	15

SECOND DIVISION

Hibernian	12	1	2	43	13	25
Queen of South	10	3	3	52	22	23
Raith Rovers	11	1	3	45	21	23
Albion Rovers	10	1	5	35	24	21
Stenhousemuir	9	3	3	31	24	21
Dunfermline Ath.	6	5	4	38	24	17
East Fife	7	3	5	44	29	17
St. Bernard	7	2	6	34	24	16
Dumbarton	7	2	6	32	29	16
King's Park	5	5	5	35	37	15

IRISH LEAGUE

Derry City	10	0	2	31	10	20
Belfast Celtic	8	2	1	34	15	19
Coleraine	7	4	1	36	18	18
Linfield	7	2	3	34	14	16
Glentoran	7	1	4	33	32	15
Distillery	7	0	5	34	34	14

IRISH FREE STATE LEAGUE

Dundalk	9	2	1	27	13	20
Sheibourne	8	1	3	30	18	17
Shamrock Rovers	7	1	3	32	18	15
Cork	6	0	5	20	21	12
St. James Gate	5	1	6	27	21	11
Cork Bohemians	3	4	4	20	19	10

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—One change in leadership occurs in the British soccer football standings this week—in the first division of the Scottish League, where the Glasgow Rangers come up into top position they have held so often before. The Rangers won the championship 18 times in the past and with its neighboring rivals, Celtic, monopolized league honors from 1904 until last season, when Motherwell gained its first success. Soon after the start of the present campaign the Rangers established themselves at the head of affairs, but were subsequently dislodged by Aberdeen. Celtic, 17 times league champion, had an "off" day Saturday and was beaten 3 to 0 by Partick Thistle and dropped to fourth place.

The biggest scores in Scotland were six goals each by the reigning champion, Motherwell, Heart of Midlothian and Cowdenbeath. This tally was exceeded only by The Arsenal, leader of the first division in the English League, and Coleraine, third in the Irish League table. The Londoners found Wolverhampton Wanderers' net seven times, whilst Coleraine credited itself with an amazing total of 11 against Portadown. The Arsenal, winner of the English League championship in

SUPREME COURT UPSETS VERDICT IN LIQUOR CASE

Sets Aside Decision of Kentucky Man—Says Affidavits Unfair

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The conviction of William Grau on the charge of violating the prohibition law at Newport, Ky., and his sentence to five years' imprisonment was set aside today by the Supreme Court.

Grau contended the search warrants on which evidence against him was obtained were illegal.

A still was found on his premises but Grau answered that the location was his residence. He said sufficient grounds had not been presented to justify the issue of a search warrant and tried to have the evidence obtained in the raid suppressed.

Trial Judge A. M. J. Cochran, however, ruled the presence of the still destroyed the sanctity of the premises as a residence and constituted it a distillery, rendering it unnecessary for the Government to charge the sale of liquor to render the search warrant valid.

The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the trial court, holding that when a still is set up in a building, it can no longer claim the protection given by the law to a private residence.

Grau was convicted of the unlawful manufacture of whisky and possession of property designed for the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

The court said the objection to affidavits upon which the warrant was issued was "well taken and the warrant consequently was without lawful foundation."

Justices Stone and Cardozo dissented.

The United States failed in the Supreme Court today in efforts to compel the Great Northern Railway to make a refund to it of $1,329,785.

In settling with the Great Northern Railway after the war-time period of federal control, the United States paid $12,500,000. The Interstate Commerce Commission said the amount should have been only $11,170,000 but lost in the lower courts and before the highest court today.

The misbranding section of the Pure Food and Drugs Act was sustained today by the Supreme Court in a case brought by the United States against the Shreveport (La.) Grain and Elevator Company.

The Supreme Court today refused to order Federal District Judge George C. Taylor of eastern Tennessee to call a three-judge federal court to act on a suit challenging the validity of the Tennessee congressional redistricting act.

The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company was granted a review by the Supreme Court of a decision by the Court of Claims holding it was not entitled in paying its federal taxes for 1926, to deduct from its gross income interest due its stockholders on dividends they had permitted to accumulate.

Supreme Court Grants New Trial to Negroes Condemned in Alabama

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The Supreme Court of the United States, by a vote of 7 to 2, reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama and granted a new trial to seven Negroes sentenced to suffer the supreme penalty by the court of Scottsboro, Ala.

The majority of the court held that the Negroes had been deprived of due process of law in that they were not provided with adequate counsel in "any real sense." Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented.

The decision was preceded by a demonstration in the Capitol grounds in which about 75 Communists were promptly dispersed by a heavy detachment of police. The Communists carried banners demanding race equality and liberation of the condemned prisoners. One tear gas bomb was fired by police in breaking up the riot.

In reviewing the case, the Supreme Court considered that only one of the contentions of the Negroes' counsel came under its jurisdiction; that was the question of denial of counsel. It held that the manner in which the Scottsboro court designated that entire bar as counsel for the Negroes and then added that, of course, no one could be expected to undertake the case constituted a proforma provision of counsel but not an adequate or real safeguard to the lives of the accused to which they had a right under the Constitution.

It held that the accused were young, illiterate and defenseless and that they "were put in peril of their lives" and added that the duty of the court was not discharged in the way counsel was assigned. Justice Sutherland read the opinion for the majority.

The decision of the Alabama court was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. In the view of the dissenting minority adequate legal safeguards were given the Negroes and the Supreme Court had no grounds on which to reverse the decision of the lower court. Furthermore, it held that the case was of local character in which the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction.

New Yugoslav Cabinet Shows Minor Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 7—Some disappointment is felt at the new Cabinet, of which the personnel was announced yesterday. It proves to be little more than a reshuffling of the same group of individuals who have been in power for the last four years.

It had been hoped that the resignation of Dr. Milan Srshkitch last Thursday was the prelude of a new policy paving the way for some kind of self-government for the various racial groups. Instead, all that has happened is that two of the lesser-known members of the Cabinet have been replaced by two others equally obscure.

Meanwhile, however, there is still a feeling that important developments are pending. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the first party congress held in Yugoslavia since the inauguration of the present régime and the outlawing of the parties nearly four years ago, has just been allowed to meet. It was that of the Serbian Agrarian League and was attended by 50 delegates, who, coming from all parts of the country, gathered without interference yesterday in a private home at Belgrade to determine the attitude of the party toward the political situation.

Another sign of change is the appreciable lightening of the police régime in recent weeks. Moreover, it is an open secret that there have been frequent conversations between the opposition chiefs and representatives of the régime relative to a more comprehensive restoration of parliamentarism.

Republicans Offer Rides to Voters

Urgent appeal for cars in which to transport voters to the polls tomorrow has been issued by the Hoover Information Bureau, 165A Huntington Avenue. Some of the voters have asked for transportation and more cars are needed.

The bureau was established last week to help President Hoover and other Republican candidates to score victories in the election. Since that time approximately 75 to 100 persons have visited the bureau each day. Several requests for information have been received from neighboring cities and states. Persons from Oregon and Florida have visited the bureau asking about absentee voting and where to find a notary public.

Boston voters who wish to have cars provided for them may call Ken. 5983. Tomorrow, election returns may be heard at the bureau, for a radio has been lent for that purpose.

CARELESS DRIVING DEPLORED BY RYAN

Fast driving was deplored again by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, yesterday, as the result of 26 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week as compared to 20 in the corresponding week of last year. This brought the total fatalities for the year up to 667 as compared to 718 last year.

Other inexcusable instances of carelessness cited by the Registrar were the running down of three pedestrians alighting from street cars and the indiscreet parking of trucks near the traveled highways. There were 124 drivers convicted of operating after drinking.

SOVIET ARMY GETS INCREASE IN PAY

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—Increases in pay ranging up to 100 per cent in some cases were ordered Friday for the army and navy as Soviet Russia's fifteenth anniversary present to the nation's fighting forces.

All classes, from the lowest grade soldier to the highest ranking officer, benefit by the order.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-340.7m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 2:00-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

British Price Guarantee Plan Liked by U. S. Wheat Growers

Ingenious Measure Attracting More and More Attention and Subsidy Is Compared With Tariff as Protection for Farmers

Is a higher tariff, or some system like Britain's guaranteed price plan, the solution to America's farm problem? The disparity between the prices of farm products, particularly wheat, and the prices of other commodities, seems to call either for "de-protection" of the manufacturer or protection of the farmer, according to Mr. H. B. Elliston, economics writer for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *In this article on the farm question, Mr. Elliston describes how Great Britain has met the problem of inequality between farm and city buying power.*

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Increasing attention among students of the farm problem in the United States is being given to the newest guaranteed price system in operation, the one in Great Britain.

A hundred years ago Britain was a superprotectionist country. And the most important single interest among all the industries protected was agriculture. In Britain's case, unlike present-day America's, the tariff was effective in maintaining higher-than-world prices for farm products, as Britain even then was an importer. The Corn Laws ("Corn" in England means wheat and breadstuffs generally) forbade the importation of foreign wheat until prices reached the equivalent of about $2.50 a bushel. But soon after 1815 British manufacturers began to clamor for free trade. They had impressed to their service the steam engine and other inventions which enabled them to monopolize the sale of machine-made goods on world markets. But they realized that they could not sell abroad if England refused to let in foreign farm products by way of payment. In 1846 British policy acceded to their wishes by repealing the Corn Laws.

From that year to this the British farmer got the world price for his labor. He could not remain in agriculture under such conditions. The more economically run wheat countries swept over him in his own market so successfully that when 1932 opened they were supply over 80 per cent of British wheat requirements. Even between 1913 and this year British wheat land lapsed from 1,800,000 to 1,300,000 acres, or not much more than the acreage devoted to turnips!

Made Losing Move

Britain sacrificed its agriculture on two suppositions, both of which depended upon the acquiescence of the non-British world. One was that it would always stay ahead of the others in modern manufacturing. The other was that foreign tariffs against British goods would never be prohibitive. Neither supposition has been realized. After the World War its exports (of manufactured goods) started to fall, and its imports (of foodstuffs) started to increase, until in 1931 somebody suggested that for some time back it had been living on its capital, instead of its current income. With its own agriculture brought low, it was thus out on a very bare limb, and the only thing to do was to get back to cover as quickly as possible.

Britain made for cover in such vigorous fashion that within a year it has built a complete framework for a homemade and imperial-made shelter. A year to undo a century! In 1931 several acts were passed to protect specific products. Sudsidies, as the one for sugar beet growers, had already been experimented with. They were furthered.

This year a general tariff has been enacted, a tariff bargaining system for dealings with foreign nations has been provided for, a wheat quota bill has been passed, and an advisory committee has been formed constantly to keep the tariffs "scientific"—which, as experience testifies, means constantly to put up tariffs—and at the Ottawa Conference a whole series of quotas, licenses and the like were adopted in favor of either home or imperial products. No quicker or, in respect to its world effects, more momentous break with the past has been witnessed in political history.

An Ingenious Measure

Our interest is only with the wheat quota bill. This is one of the most ingenious measures ever put on any statute book. When something is ingenious, one may be sure that it is complicated, and this is the word to apply to the British enactment. It is so complicated that in the Parliamentary debates several M. P.'s accused the sponsoring government of not understanding it!

The complications reside in the machinery. The objects are as clear as crystal. It is neither a tariff nor a subsidy, yet at bottom it is the old corn laws of 1815 revived just the same. For the central feature of the plan makes for an increase in the price of bread. A tax is imposed on the processing of the wheat or on the import of wheat flour. This tax the miller will naturally pass on to the consumer. And the proceeds of the tax will be handed over to the domestic farmer.

Administration of this ambitious measure is vested in a wheat commission composed of representatives of all interested parties, including the consumer. Every farmer is registered with this commission. To it—presumably through farm organizations—he supplies a record of his sales. He markets his crop as usual, and receives the world price.

But on top of that he now gets from the commission a "deficiency payment," or the difference between the world price, whatever it is, and a guaranteed price which, even at the present depreciated rate for British currency, is equivalent to about $1 a bushel. The deficiency payment comes out of the processing tax, which is governed by a sliding scale depending upon the world price; and a deduction is made to cover the expenses of administration, so that, as the preamble says, there shall be "no subsidy from the Exchequer."

Dollar Worth More

A dollar in England is worth more today in farm buying power than the depreciated currency would make out. General prices, which include those for the things that the farmer buys, have improved only 3 per cent above the record a year ago, when Britain left the gold standard. But within that period the British wheat farmer, under the present scheme, more than has doubled his income from wheat.

Compare the American farmer in this matter of price. He has been getting about 25 cents a bushel, the starting price before the grain reaches, say, Chicago, where on Oct. 31 it touched an all-time, up to that date, low level of 43¼ cents. Inasmuch as the British plan came into immediate effect, and thus applies to the current harvest, the gyrations in the world-price market mean nothing to the British farmer, as they mean nothing to his confreres in France, Germany, Italy, and other importing countries.

The aim of the new measure is to meet both the national and the farm problem. It will help the British, now that they have been forced back on their home ground, to become more self-sufficient. Thus an increase in acreage is contemplated. Here is a feature that may seem to spoil the scheme as a point of departure for American farm relievers.

However, since provision is made for very rigorous control of production, the objection does not really arise. While the British want to increase wheat acreage, they don't intend to let it get out of hand. Thus the preamble adds to the act's purposes the discouragement of "the extension of wheat cultivation to land unsuitable for the crop."

Needs Organization

Control such as is here contemplated demands considerable organization, both by the Government and by the farmers. In respect to the former, at the beginning of each cereal year—end of July—the Minister of Agriculture will fix an "anticipated supply" for the year, and only this will rank for the full deficiency payment. Should actual deliveries of millable wheat exceed the "anticipated supply," the payments will be reduced proportionately.

As for the farmer, marketing organizations are being established to deal with the commission, while a flour millers' corporation is set up under the act. These groups would seem to be similar to those in vogue in the United States as the result of the efforts of the Farm Board.

The bill was passed into law over the head of very vigorous criticism. Of course, it had first to contend with the consumer argument that it would increase bread prices. There can be no doubt about it. The expected price advance, however, is softened very considerably below the increment that the farmer will receive. Let me quote from an illuminating monograph on the subject by Mr. Edwin M. Fitch, published by the Rawleigh Foundation, Freeport, Ill. The writer presupposes that the subsidy to the farmer will amount to 40 cents a bushel:

Subsidy Versus Tariff

Suppose that Parliament had chosen a tariff instead of a subsidy. To obtain a benefit to the wheat farmer of 40 cents per bushel, a tariff rate of at least 40 cents per bushel and probably more would have been necessary.

At present prices, therefore, the Wheat Bill is worth five times as much to the farmer as an equivalent tariff.

That a wheat tariff of 40 cents or even 8 cents per bushel could have been enacted by Parliament is almost unthinkable. Yet the Wheat Bill benefits the wheat farmer about as much as a tariff of 40 cents per bushel would benefit him, and burdens the consumer of wheat products as much as he would be burdened by a tariff of 8 cents per bushel. If the price of wheat rises, the benefits and burdens will be correspondingly less.

Here is the core of the ingenuity aforesaid. It, of course, has no application to a country like the United States where, for all practical purposes, there is no deficiency of wheat to be made up.

Another type of objection which also has no application to American conditions is that wheat growing is not so important in Great Britain as to warrant a subsidy from the consumer. We have seen how small is the British wheat acreage. It has also to be borne in view that the grain is of the soft variety used mainly for pastry and biscuits rather than bread.

It is hoped, I fancy, to increase its use in mixing with hard wheats, as, in order to insure that all British grain of millable quality shall be marketed, power is given to the Minister of Agriculture to direct the millers to purchase, at a price to be determined by him, such stocks as may remain unsold. Why all this bother to increase acreage, say the critics, when British wheat is so soft?

The plan has still to be tested. Whatever merits there may be in it for application to the United States, its effects upon the world grain trade, when added to the wheat preference which Britain gave to Canada in the Ottawa agreements, are of compelling interest at the moment to America. They will certainly make non-imperial imports by Britain, the country that has hitherto bought a fifth of the wheat entering into world trade, much more difficult. At present, the American bins are full of surplus wheat, which it has been impossible for months to export, save for special consignments, disposed of at heavy losses by direct contract with the Farm Board. It was this condition of things in particular that started the break in the Chicago prices two weeks ago. The increasing obstacles to exporting America's surplus will no doubt stimulate interest in the United States in schemes like the one in operation in Britain.

WORKING LAWS FOR WOMEN SAID TO LACK UNITY

Survey of Nation Shows California Leading in Protective Acts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—All of the states but four have some sort of law regulating the working hours of women, although they are varied and lack uniformity, it was revealed today with the publication by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor of a revised bulletin on labor laws for women.

California is listed by the bureau as the most advanced in protective legislation. The eight-hour day with the 48-hour week for women in industry has been legally established in Arizona, California, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, Utah, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Some states prohibit women from engaging in certain types of activities. Seventeen states will not allow women to become miners. In Colorado women cannot work in coke ovens, while in Arizona, Oklahoma and Wisconsin they are not allowed to work in quarries.

Ohio Laws Protect Women

Women in Ohio are prohibited by law from entering in any of the following businesses: Baggage handling, bell hop, blast furnaces, bowling alleys, crossing watching, delivery service, express driving, freight handling, meter reading, molder, poolrooms, shoe shining, smelting and taxi driving.

Some daily or weekly limitation on women's work is found in 43 states. Indiana has no limitation on length of hours, except the forbidding of employment of women at night in manufacturing. Night work for women is prohibited also in certain industries or occupations in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin.

No state, the bureau found, has regulated each industry or occupation by the passage of all types of hour laws. States that regulate daily hours often fail to limit the number of weekly hours, to provide for one day of rest in seven, meal periods, or rest periods, or to prohibit night work.

Laws Apply to Industries

Some of the state hour laws apply to most industries; others to only a few, and still others to only one industry. Manufacturing and mechanical industries and mercantile establishments are quite generally included, according to the bureau. Laundries, hotels, restaurants, places of amusement, telephone exchanges and transportation offices are covered to some extent. Women in professional, agricultural and domestic work usually are covered by legislation of this type.

Laws requiring some kind of seating accommodation for women workers are found in all states except Mississippi. Regulations in four states — Kansas, Minnesota, New York and Ohio—specify seats with backs.

Lord Reading Asks Coöperation Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The Marquis of Reading is on the high seas today on his way back to England after a visit to this country, during which he appealed in several public speeches for "closer coöperation between the United States and Great Britain." He left here in the Aquitania of the Cunard Line Friday.

In an address before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on Thursday, Lord Reading declared that the United States and the British Empire should adopt a "directive policy to bring combined and coöperative influence upon the world," and find a solution for the nations' problems.

"The coöperation of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations would be the greatest combined effort ever brought to bear in the world, or that could be equaled in the world even if all the other nations combined," he asserted. "For the re-creation of world prosperity, it would be infinitely greater than any other human activity that could be produced."

Nation-Wide Poll Urges U. S. to Share In World Affairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Partial results of a nation-wide poll of Congressional candidates conducted by the League of Nations Association reveal that more than 75 per cent of the replies so far received favor an increasing degree of participation in world affairs by the United States as the only sure road to economic and political recovery.

Of 106 replies to a questionnaire sent to the candidates several weeks ago, 93 were in favor of an "international agreement that the nations shall confer immediately if violation of the Kellogg pact is threatened," according to an announcement made public by the association today.

Eighty-three replies favored immediate adherence to the World Court without reservations; 84 approved "continued and increasing participation in the work of the League of Nations." Ninety approved disarmament and 80 favored "full participation by the Government in international conferences on economic problems of vital importance to world recovery, such as intergovernmental debts, standards of living and labor, tariffs, currencies and farm products."

The replies, which were in almost equal proportions from candidates of the major political parties, came from 96 candidates for the House of Representatives and 10 for the Senate, many of them running for re-election.

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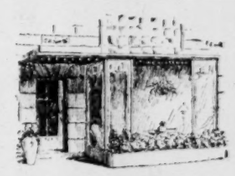
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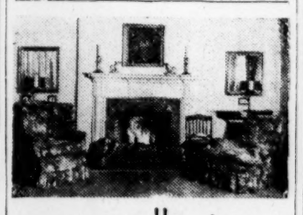
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peeps at Bygone Days

Johnny, Who Lived in Arkansas

By KATE ARCHIBALD

JOHNNY lived in a town in Arkansas. It was the best sort of a town for a boy like Johnny to live in, and he knew the town from the top of Pine Ridge, where huckleberries grew, down to the slough by the railroad track where tadpoles were to be found in the spring of the year.

Johnny knew where the cotton-tail rabbit hid in a hollow log and he knew how to make a whistle out of a branch of papaw and he knew where the May apples hid under their big leaves and he knew how they made sorghum in the mill down by the tracks.

But one day Johnny came upon something new and strange. It was a fine vacation day and he had just been earning some money for Fourth of July firecrackers. He had taken a telegram from the telegraph station up to the bank and was returning home with his pay. Suddenly something whizzed past him in the street. It was going at a great speed and with much noise.

Johnny was so startled that he started for home as fast as he could run. "Slap, slap, slap!" his bare feet went on the cypress boards that formed the sidewalk.

"Oh, Mama!" he cried as he fell through the doorway, "A carriage was running away down Main Street and it didn't have any horses hitched to it and it made a noise like an engine and there was a man in it with things on his eyes like a bullfrog—and it made the dogs bark and scared the horses and everyone ran out to see—and it has gone up that-a-way!"

Johnny paused to get his breath and pointed "that-a-way" toward the north of town.

"Why, it must have been one of those horseless carriages we read about," said Johnny's mother. And sure enough it was. Johnny had seen his first automobile.

Nearly every day in summer Johnny went swimming. The bottom of the swimming hole was covered with soft, blue clay. The boys used to dive down and come up with their hands full of it. Then they spread the soft, slick clay on a steep bank and it made a slippery slide for them down into the water.

In late summer, when the roasting ears were ripe, they would build a fire and put the ears of corn to roast while they were swimming. When they came out, they would warm and dry themselves about the fire and eat the delicious roasting ears.

A Bee Tree

One day, not far from the swimming hole, the boys discovered a bee tree. It was a poplar tree and the bees had filled a hollow in the trunk with honey. It was so full that the honey ran down the limbs that hung over the stream. The boys put their tin palls under the branches and filled them with money. As soon as the grown-ups discovered the tree they cut it down and took away honey in their wagons.

There were no Boy Scouts in those days but Johnny knew many of the things that Scouts learn today. There was a good deal of flint in Arkansas and the boys learned to make fire with two pieces of flint. They would rub some dry leaves in their hands and light them with a spark made by striking the two pieces of flint together. The early Indians had used this flint and Johnny and his boy friends often found arrowheads, especially after plowing had been done. Johnny had quite a collection.

Some of the marbles the boys played with were also made of flint. Marbles were called "drats" in Arkansas. The game of "drats" that Johnny played was quite different from the modern game of "migs." In those days they had to "knuckle down" close to the ground or it wasn't a good play.

Johnny knew the trees and herbs and even the weeds that grew about the town and most of them meant something interesting to him. He knew the tall Jimson weed that grew in the lane where he went to get the cows and he knew the bitter-bark and the dog fennel that made the cows' milk bitter.

He gathered bulrushes that grew in the swamp and sold them for a few pennies to the cooper mill where they were used in making barrels. He used the juice from black walnuts to stain his face and hands the color of an Indian. It did not come off easily and once Johnny had to go to Sunday school looking like an Indian.

Wild persimmons, which are rather like yellow plums, Johnny found very good to eat after they were ripe. But before they ripened they puckered a person's mouth up until he could hardly talk.

One tree always made Johnny feel sad. It was the thorn tree. His mother told him that it was from a tree like this that they had made a crown of thorns to place upon the head of the Master. Johnny thought that if he had been there, he would have tried to stop the men who did it.

Peppersauce Bottom

All about the town were swampy places and creeks that led into rivers that led into the Missouri River. So much swampy land meant that there were lots of mosquitoes. Johnny always slept under mosquito netting. But Johnny never thought much about mosquitoes.

Down among the cat-tails in the swamp there lived a big bullfrog and his friends. When Johnny came near this frog sounded as though he called out, "H'lo, Johnny; H'lo, Johnny!" Then another asked in a deep voice, "Johnny Who? Johnny Who?" Then a third one answered, "Jigaroo! Jigaroo!" Turtles lived not far from the frogs; they made good pets.

Not far from the slough and along the tracks was a part of town known as "Peppersauce Bottom." The sorghum mill was there, the Jones cotton gin, the stay factory, the hub mill, a cooper shop and a flour mill. Johnny knew them all.

Sorghum is sirup like molasses made from sugar cane. In the sorghum mill a great vat of sirup was always cooking. Johnny knew that if it cooked too long it might turn to sugar; and if it did not cook long enough it might spoil and blow the bung out of its barrel.

It smelled like cooking candy all about the mill. Of all the places in Peppersauce Bottom, the boys liked the sorghum mill best. They took tin cans and almost always some man about the mill would give them some sorghum. If they could get some bread to go with the sorghum they were happy boys—and very sticky ones too.

The boys also liked to watch the men making hickory pins. These were used in fastening the stout sorghum barrels together. The men used knives that were as sharp as razors for whittling the hard hickory into points.

At the cotton gin, the boys liked to watch negroes poking cotton down into the gin. In the gin the seeds were separated from the cotton. They came out into one bin and the sheets of cotton into another.

There were many negroes in and near the town where Johnny lived; on Saturday afternoon the town seemed full of them. That was the day they drove to town to exchange their farm produce for groceries. Wagons were driven in from the country filled with happy negroes and their families.

They brought eggs in, and often a coop full of live chickens, or perhaps a live hog. In the summertime they brought great piles of watermelons. How gay they were! And how the market place rang with their laughter!

Johnny liked to visit the Negro church. He enjoyed the singing and knew many of the people there. He knew Aunt Sarah very well, for she had cared for him when he was a small child. Then there was Uncle Ross, Aunt Sarah's husband.

Johnny loved Aunt Sarah and Uncle Ross and often went to visit them in their little cabin. Uncle Ross told him stories and Johnny would tell the stories to the boys.

* * *

Johnny is now a grown-up man. He lives in a large city and drives a "horseless carriage." Sometimes he forgets and says "that-a-way."

Once he went back to visit the town in Arkansas. He found it very changed. The Government had drained the swamps, dredged the slough and filled in Johnson's Creek. "Peppersauce Bottom" had new buildings.

Of course grown-up Johnny was glad to find the town improved. But he missed the slough and the swimming hole and the swamps. But one day while he was there he heard something that made him very happy. He was driving along just outside the town when he heard a deep voice call out, "H'lo Johnny! H'lo Johnny!"

In Line For the Bathtub

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

PATIENCE IS A VIRTUE

This Little Girl Has Discovered a New Way of Keeping Her Family of Pets Quiet During the Bathing Process. Puppies and Kitties, Looking Rather Like Indian Papooses, Are Stowed Safely Away Until Their Turn Comes Round. There Is Plenty to Look At, of Course, but They Hope That Little Mistress Will Not Keep Them Waiting Too Long.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Group of Girls Making Puppets for Chicago's South Side Annual Puppet Show. The Dolls Are Made of Plaster of Paris, With Hands and Feet Weighted With Lead. The Puppets Are Fastened by a Number of Strings to the Controller With Which the Girls Manipulate the Puppets on the Little Stage.

Would You See a Puppet Show?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHEN the miniature velvet curtains swish back, all the whispering and rustling in the audience suddenly stops. Everyone leans forward to get a peek at the tiny actors stalking about the small stage.

There is Jack of the famous "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Hans" and "Gretel," a music professor, a newsboy, beautiful young maidens and dapper young gentlemen each appearing in his own scene and each stepping across the stage almost like a human being.

Though only puppets the little characters seem very real. They walk, gesticulate, bow, sit down, kneel, hide behind screens, and even dance for the audience of boys and girls and parents. Their controllers, behind the scenes, are girls from the 18 parks on Chicago's South Side. They have not only made the dolls and dressed them but have memorized the conversation which they are to speak.

It took four days in October for all 18 parks to stage their annual puppet shows this year. In four different centers, the parks in the neighborhood were represented by their groups of girls with their retinue of puppets and stage property making a complete program in each locality of four or five little plays. Almost 200 girls, in all, took part, either as stage hands, property girls, costume designers or manipulators of the little actors. Some 2500 neighbors dropped in to see the various shows.

Stage and Scenery

The puppet stage built purposely for these annual events is a masterpiece. Far surpassing the soap boxes of former years, the specially designed stage has quite a professional air with its velvet curtains, and wooden framework for the painted scenery to be slipped into. At one side is a light control box having 10 switches where buttons are snapped on and off, giving blue, white, or red lights according to whether the drama calls for moonlight, sunshine, or evening glow. A narrow elevated platform stretches along the back edge of the stage. Here the girls, unseen to the audience, stand leaning over the rail to control the strings which make the tiny actors play their parts.

For each new scene a different background painted by the girls is put in place. Sometimes it is a wooded outdoor picture with a rustic foreground, finishing in a painted back drop of foliage and bushes. Sometimes it is a street scene with tiny shop windows, miniature signs, small lamp posts and diminutive store fronts. Again the scene may shift to an interior where in a doll-sized living room were arranged small furnishings.

For one interior for the play, "The Singing Lesson," boys from one park made a grand piano with bench to match, just the right size for the little music professor. The black and white keys and shiny pedals, the legs and bench were all made to scale. Chairs, too, were constructed of wood and covered with small scraps of flowered cretonne to make them appear upholstered. Even a little three-panel screen with glistening cloth stretched over its small wooden frame stood in one corner.

"Constructing the puppets themselves so that they will act like real people is one of the big jobs," said Miss Elsye Gates, supervisor of girls' activities for the South Park Commissioners. "For four years we have been experimenting until now the girls are practically making marionettes. First they used papier-mâché, and then wood. But wooden dolls, though light-weight, do not easily stay put; the hands and feet unexpectedly bob up too soon. At present most of the arms and legs are cast in plaster of Paris with melted lead poured in to give weight to hands and feet. The legs and arms are then made of a mixture of sawdust, shredded paper, plaster of Paris and water."

As the girls are not allowed to spend any money on costumes, they ransack their mothers' ribbon boxes and hunt old scraps of pieces left over from dresses and curtains. A small scrap of lace curtain with a few beads sewed on makes a fine lace dress which shows up well before the footlights, and just a three-inch square of imitation fur will make trimming for a dandy's suit.

Weighty Problems—for a Puppet

The most interesting part about controlling the puppets is to see what extra little movements can be put in. The girls are thrilled when they discover some way to make the puppet appear more like a human being. To make the professor sneeze, for instance, was one problem. By fastening an extra string to the professor's chin the girl controlling him could lift his head at just the right moment and then let it drop abruptly to accompany the noisy outburst.

"Picking up things and setting them down again is another interesting problem," one instructor said. "We made a character pick up some money from the desk once by putting a little gum on its hand. When the hand touched the money, it disappeared from the desk. At another time an actress brought in a glass of water. The glass was glued to her hand. She walked over to her father and poured out the water which he drank. Since she could not set the glass down, as a person would naturally do, she had to make an exit and return without the glass."

Almost anyone can take a puppet and in a short time make it walk, the girls claim. But it takes practice to get the natural movements of the body so that arms and legs coördinate to make the little doll move around like a person.

Experimenting with puppets is a fine autumn activity for girls, Miss Gates said. It is then too cold for them to play at games outside and it is not yet time to take up strenuous games in the gymnasium. Working with puppets is just the right type of fun to add zest to this season.

A Peasant Boy and a Prince

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

WHEN the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden made a tour through some of the northern provinces this year they came into close contact with the country people in many outlying districts, taking part in all the local festivities and, because of their simple and friendly ways, winning the hearts of all whom they met.

In the small village of Glissjöberg in the province of Härjedalen, the only province which does not possess a town, a provincial musical festival was being held at which all the musicians in the district had met together to give the guests a truly royal welcome. The oldest performer was 71, and the youngest was 12. This boy, Arvid Sjölin, played so well that the Crown Prince called him forward and complimented him upon his excellent performance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

12-YEAR-OLD ARVID SJOLIN

With the Violin He Has Received From the Crown Prince of Sweden for His Playing at the Musical Festival at Glissjöberg.

And then a wonderful thing happened. One of the musicians told the Prince that Arvid had no violin of his own, and had to borrow one from a friend when he wanted to play, as his parents were too poor to buy him one.

"He shall have a violin of his own," the Prince said, and immediately asked one of the organizers of the festival to order a good violin for the boy and send the account in to him. He then turned to Arvid, and patting him on the shoulder said, "You thoroughly deserve it."

The boy was so taken by surprise that he nearly forgot to thank the Prince before rushing through the crowd to tell his parents his wonderful news.

Another incident during the northern trip is typical of the Crown Prince's thoughtfulness. After traveling a distance through bad weather, and after visiting many places and attending several receptions, the royal party arrived at Myrsjö, the last place they were to visit that day. Here a reception was given them, followed by many speeches.

When it was all over the Prince and Princess hurried to their car to drive to their quarters for the night, but just as the Prince was about to step in he noticed a group of children on the other side of the road, holding bouquets of wild flowers which they had not had an opportunity to present, and now were too shy to bring forward.

Realizing how disappointed the children must be, the Prince turned, and crossing the road asked, "Were all these pretty flowers for the Crown Princess?" A curtsy and a shy "yes" was the answer. The Prince then walked along the row of children and himself collected the gay bunches; then, with his arms full of flowers he thanked the children for their kindness, and went back to his car.

Happy Days

When we're happy, oh so happy,
Then the world around is bright,
Golden sunshine, colored rainbows,
Nothing gray or dull in sight.

Smiles are sunbeams, we can spin them
Every minute all day long;
In November as in Maytime
We can sing a cheery song.

When we're happy, oh so happy,
And our world is all in tune,
We can make it bright for others—
Turn November into June.

E. MADGE CARLESS

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My dear Mr. Scroggins:

My mistress says that we remind her so much of you, particularly when we sit up and nibble our biscuits, that I felt sure you would like a letter from a family of pet mice who live in London. We are seven, but last week five small babies arrived, so we are now twelve.

My name is Buckie, and my husband is named Pinto. We both have black and white coats, and the only difference between us is that I have a white nose and Pinto's is black. Sheba, the babies' mother, is all black. She usually lives with us, but she has been residing in another villa for a while so that she could look after her family without any of us getting in the way. Her children are all black, except one with a tiny white patch on his shoulder, like Pinto's.

In one of the semi-detached villas below ours live two families — Uncle Stumpy, with his little wife Curly; and Vasco da Gama, with his pretty wife Ruby. I will tell you all about them. Stumpy is so named because of his very short fat tail, and Curly so called because her tail is so long she has to curl it over her back, just as you do, dear Mr. Scroggins. Stumpy's coat is black, but he has a light tan vest and trousers; Curly's back is chocolate color, and she wears light tan underneath.

Next door are two very unusual colored mice—Vasco da Gama is biscuit color, and his wife, Ruby, is a lighter shade of biscuit with a white band around her waist. Her eyes are bright red, and my mistress says they are exactly like a pair of shining rubies—hence her name. Vasc got his name because when they first moved in, he went exploring all over the villa, and evidently found it much to his liking.

Now a word about our villas. Mistress made them out of big wooden boxes, and really they are all that a mouse could desire. The nests are on the top floor, and there are ample runaways connecting all floors. Ours has only two, but the semi-detached villas below have three each.

Of course there are easy running wheels, which afford us great sport. Curly is especially fond of her wheel. I can hear her singing away as she twirls the wires round and round, her little pink toes and fingers turning the wires so prettily. She and Stumpy have great fun. Curly often sits in the wheel while she is polishing up her whiskers, and suddenly Stumpy comes behind and gives the wheel a turn—and Curly looks so surprised. Then she chases him up to the top of the house, and returns to her wheel and her polishing.

I am looking forward to seeing the new babies soon; all the information I have given you is what my mistress has told me. When they are four weeks old, they are coming to live with us, and then what games we shall be able to play!

Uncle Stumpy is the tamest of us all, and when mistress comes to feed us and sweep out the villas each morning at six o'clock, he is usually waiting on the doorstep. Immediately the glass is removed, he comes right out and sits on the table while the floors are being swept and the larder filled with good food—seeds, oatmeal, lettuce, carrots and biscuits.

I wonder if you have met Fido, the pet mouse who belongs to Curly Cue, the Carpenter. Give him our kindest wishes if you happen to know him.

And now, dear Mr. Scroggins, au revoir. With the very kindest squeaks to you and Mrs. Scroggins, from the happy family. Your great admirer, Buckie

Flower Acrostic

Each of the following words has five letters, and when these words are written below one another, the first letters will spell the name of an autumn flower:

1. A kind of fruit.
2. Not sour.
3. Part of the hand.
4. A large bird.
5. Sweet-scented flowers.

CHILDREN
like to clean their own teeth daily with
REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER

For the Teeth and Gums

Quick to discover how delightfully clean their teeth and mouths become after brushing with REVELATION TOOTH POWDER children prefer it to all others. And HOW its pleasant wintergreen flavor appeals to them!

THE HOME FORUM

What Do We Get From Art Exhibitions?

AN INTERESTING incident was recently brought to my attention of a professor in a great university who resigned his membership in an art museum association because he did not like an exhibition which he had attended there. We may assume that the professor represents a class rather above the average in intelligence and education. Doubtless he felt strongly on the subject, and it is equally probable that his education, extensive as it was, had had nothing to do with art in any of its aspects. He must have gone to the exhibition with the rather definite idea of seeing something quite unlike what he actually did see, and was consequently disappointed. The exhibition was of the "modern" type, which means that there was a great variety of technical experiments, and not much of what we are used to calling "realism." What is the public to do?

In the first place, only a small proportion of the public attends art exhibitions. Exhibitions would be better if more people went to them. It is no secret to museum officials that many first-class artists will not send their work to exhibitions unless it is especially invited, and not everyone can be invited every year. We jump to conclusions: we say immediately, upon walking into a gallery, that the works we see are good or bad (another way of expressing our likes or dislikes).

* * *

I wonder if the public realizes that those who are working professionally and constantly in art feel that an exhibition is distinctly worth while if one out of ten of the works exhibited seems to them to be of fine quality? And even they have their doubts, their differences of opinion and their prejudices. They cannot be sure that they are always right, and this is one of the reasons why a visit to an art exhibition may be an exciting experience. It is an exercise in discrimination, an education of one's faculties, perhaps a voyage of discovery.

One difficulty is that since many of the reasons for the production of art in past ages have ceased to exist, art is not regarded as so much an economic necessity as it once was, and is therefore considered nonessential and even frivolous. But leaving this out of consideration, there is one reason why all people should go to exhibitions, whether or not they like the pictures: It will put their surroundings into focus as nothing else can, and they will look out upon nature with clearer eyes. No matter how dull the day or how drab the surroundings, there is always something to be seen from which a real artist can evolve a true work of art. If we can find this out for ourselves, and disentangle it from its surroundings, we can never complain again of the monotony of appearances.

* * *

This is, however, only one aspect. What contributes most to confusion is that our definitions of art have been constantly broadening and we can no longer apply to a picture the measuring rod of actuality of appearance. We now know that it may look just like nature and not be art—although it does not necessarily follow that the further away from nature, the nearer art. That is a pitfall into which many, particularly the untrained and the immature, easily fall.

Nature is merely the artist's raw material. What he does with it, and how he does it, is all there is to art. There should be no mistake as to what the artist's intentions are—he should speak clearly—but that does not indicate that his meaning can be immediately grasped by anyone who dashes past his picture. If careful and thoughtful and even leisurely contemplation does not reveal the artist's idea, there are only two possible conclusions—either you and he are so dissimilar in your tastes and experiences that you do not speak the same language, or else that there was no idea. Unfortunately, the latter is often true.

* * *

It is well to remember that some—painters or public—are more interested in subject matter per se, some in color, some in form, others in the way the thing is designed; and these interests prejudice one for or against a work of art, quite unconsciously. Probably something can be found worthy of one's liking in many pictures of which much is not understood. Very few artists can be totally wrong any more than those who view their pictures can be totally right. Even though a picture may not tell a story, or deal with forms with which we are familiar, it may contain harmonies of color and rhythms of form which are distinctly pleasurable. What the public resents, and rightly, is liberties taken with familiar forms for purposes which they do not understand: Distortions in the name of design which actually introduce discordant elements instead of new harmonies, and destroy, rather than create, unities.

Artists are capable of responding to the demands of an increasingly intelligent and exacting public; and, on the other hand, most of us are capable of enjoying a far greater variety of art than we permit ourselves to look at. We should visit more exhibitions, good or bad, and try to form our own personal opinions about them, else we shall miss an interesting and important part of life.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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(Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy of Messrs. Colnaghi, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Cheese-Maker: From an Engraving by Harry Morley

An Ancient Temple in Java

As one comes across Java from Batavia by motor-car, Boro Budur is the first temple one sees—a shrine whose silhouette suggests Angkor, although its details are in no way similar and its decorative friezes portray the story of Buddha rather than that of Rama and the Princess of Nagas. . . .

The carvings on the walls are better if less intricate than that of Angkor. Whatever the period at which this shrine was constructed its artists had learned something more about the technique of bas-relief than their brothers among the Khmers. Here the chiseling went deeper—so deep that sometimes the sculptures look more like statuary mounted in niches than relief work. . . .

In one of the scenes in this panorama of rock, visitors marvel at a full-rigged ship of the high-stern variety used by the first adventurers who journeyed out of Spain and Portugual and Venice into the East. There is solace in the picture for those who hold that the civilization of the Khmers was carried out of this district and into Indo-China by boat, for it shows that these temple builders of the volcanic uplands were not strangers to the sea. It is something more than traditional, this ship, otherwise it must undoubtedly have suffered as the decorative lion suffered through conventionalization of design. The sculptor who carved this galleon had not merely heard of tall-masted ships. He had seen one. . . .

The countryside about Boro Budur has become a panorama of rural prosperity since the Dutch occupation of the East Indies. Water steps—the amazing cascades of the rice paddies—rise out of this valley, as they rise everywhere in the rugged uplands of Java beyond the tree-tops and up into the mists that veil the mountaintops. Coconut palms line a magnificent avenue to the temple's west approach.

But it was beautiful here long before man knew anything about landscape-gardening, for there must always have been forests where soil and climate combine so readily for their propagation, and behind all were the rugged fringes of the volcanic peaks. To-day these peaks, swimming in the heat of the morning or lost in the clouds that gather every afternoon, are still the most impressive thing in all the region about Boro Budur. The landscape at their feet is yellow with new rice, or deep green with cane, or silver where the paddies are covered with water in preparation for a new crop. But there is never any sameness about the color of the mountains. A tropical atmosphere, always misty with rain, gives them a continual iridescence, and as one looks at them they turn from black to gold and then to purple.—ROBERT J. CASEY, in "Four Faces of Siva."

The Rhine of Yore

Augsburg Jan. 20 1551.

13 Octob. We took a fair barge, with goodly glass windows, with seats of fir, as close as any house, we knew not whether it went or stood. Rhene is such a river that now I do not marvail that the poets make rivers gods. Rhene at Spires having a farther course to rin into the ocean sea than is the space betwixt Dover and Barwick is broader over a great deal than is Thames at Greenwich when it is calm weather. The Rhene runs fast and yet as smooth as the sea water stands in a vessel.

From Colen this day we went to Bonna, the bishop's town, the country about Rhene here is plain and loney. We were drawn up Rhene by horses. Little villages stand by Rhene side, and as the barge came by, six or seven children, some stonenaked, some in their shirts, of the bigness of Peter Ailand, would run by use on the sands, singing psalms, and would rin and sing with us half a mile, whilst they had some money.

We came late to Bonna at eight of the clock: our men were come afore with our horse: we could not be let into the town, no more than they do at Calise, after an hour. We stood cold at the gate a whole hour. At last we were fain, lord and lady, to lie in our barge all night, where I sat in my lady's side-saddle, leaning my head to a malle, better lodged than a dozen of my fellows.

14 Octob. We sailed to Brousik: 15 miles afore we come to Bonna begin the vines and hills keeping in Rhene on both sides for the space of five or six days journey as we made them almost to Mayence, like the hills that compass Halifax about, but far branter up, as though the rocks did cover you like a pentice (pent-house) . . on the Rhene side all this journey be pathways where horse and man go commonly a yard broad, so fair that no weather can make it foul: if you look upwards ye are afraid the rocks will fall on your head; if you look downwards ye are afraid to tumble into Rhene, and if your horse founder it is not seven to six that he shall miss falling into Rhene, there be many times stairs down into Rhene that men may come from their boats and walk on his bank, as we did every day four or five miles at once, plucking grapes not with our hands but with our mouths if we list. The grapes grow on the brant rocks so wonderfully that ye will marvel how men dare climb up to them, and yet so plentifully, that it is not only a marvel where men be found to labour it. . . .

It is wonder to see how many castles stand on the tops of these rocks unwinable. The three bishops electors, Colen, Trevers and Mayence; be the princes almost of whole Rhene. The lansgrave hath goodly castles upon Rhene which the emperor cannot get. The palatine of Rhene is also a great lord on this river, and hath his name of a castle standing in the midst of Rhene on a rock. There be also goodly isles in Rhene, so full of walnut trees that they cannot be spent with eating. —ROBERT ASCHAM, in "A Letter Book." Selected by GEORGE SAINTSBURY.

Early November

It rains—yet more a silver mist than rain.
The skies are overcast, a leaden gray.
But all this little wood and world of mine
Is flooded as with sunlight, from the leaves
Of beech, and Norway maple, turned to gold.
And silently and slowly, now and then,
A yellow leaf drops to the ground below—
November dropping precious golden coins
Into the old brown purse of earth.

GRACE K. EBRIGHT.

HAD the artist not given an assurance to the contrary, one might have surmised that this rural scene had been carefully rehearsed and arranged for his benefit. On the contrary, Mr. Morley must be congratulated upon having discovered an entirely spontaneous grouping, which furnishes an excellent subject for one of his small prints.

The location of this cheese maker, so intent on his work, is somewhere on the Sabine Hills, Italy, not far from Subiaco; and the cheese he is making is called *ricotto*, of which sheep's milk is the raw material. In spring the sheep are taken up to the mountains, where they remain the whole summer, and part of the autumn. In these primitive surroundings Mr. Morley's model, for want of a better place, kept the utensils for producing the cheese hanging on the branches of a withered tree, where the man's hat and bulky old umbrella were also hung. The peculiarly shaped pail is the type in general use for milking sheep. In the process for making *ricotto* cheese the boiling milk is stirred with the curiously cut stick, which may be seen leaning against the pot. After the cheese has been extricated from the milk, bread is put into the remaining liquid to make the breakfast for the shepherds and their dogs.

Apart from its artistic merit, the print possesses a distinct ethnological interest, and Mr. Harry Morley's faultless craftsmanship has further enhanced its value.

From Mary Powell's Journal

May 14, 1643

At Dinner Mr. Milton asked Robin of his Studdies; and I was in Payne for the deare Boy, knowing him to be better affected to his outdoore Recreations than to his Booke; but he anfwered boldie he was in Ovid, and I lookt in Mr. Milton's Face to gueffe was that goode Scholarfhip or no; but he turned it towards my Father, and fayd he was trying an Experiment on two young Nephews of his owne, whether the reading thofe Authors that treate of phyfical Subjects mighte not advantage them more than the Poets; whereat my Father jefted with him, he being himfelfe one of the Fraternitie he feemed to defpife. But he uphelde his Argumente fo bravelie, that Father liftened in earnefte Silence. Meantime, the Cloth being drawne, and I in Feare of remaining over long, was advifed to withdrawe myfelfe earlie, Robin following, and begging me to goe downe to the Fifh-ponds. Afterwards alle the others joyned us, and we fate on the Steps till the Sun went downe, when, the Horfes being broughte round, our Guefts tooke Leave without returning to the Houfe. Father walked thoughtfullie Home with me, leaning on my Shoulder, and fpake little.

May 15th. After writing the above laft Night, in my Chamber, went to Bed and had a moft heavenlie Dreame. Methoughte it was brighte, brighte Moonlighte, and I was walking with Mr. Milton on a Terrace—not our Terrace, but in fome outlandifh Place; and it had Flights and Flights of green Marble Steps, defending, I cannot tell how farre, with Stone Figures and Vafes on everie one. We went downe and downe thefe Steps, till we came to a faire Piece of Water, ftill in the Moonlighte; and then, methoughte, he woulde be taking Leave, and fayd much aboute Abfence and Sorrowe, as tho' we had knowne eache other fome space; and alle that he fayd was delightfulle to heare.—From "The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, Afterwards Miftrefs Milton." By ANNE MANNING.

Waiting for Jupiter

I passed the greater part of the day in endeavoring to teach myself the mysteries of my new profession. I cannot say that I was very successful, but the time passed agreeably, and was therefore not ill spent. Toward evening I flung my work aside, took some refreshment, and afterwards a walk.

This time I turned up the small footpath, of which I have already spoken. It led in a zig zag manner through thickets of hazel, elder and sweet brier; after following its windings for somewhat better than a furlong, I heard a gentle sound of water, and presently came to a small rill, which ran directly across the path. I was rejoiced at the sight, for I had already experienced the want of water, which I yet knew must be nigh at hand, as I was in a place to all appearance occasionally frequented by wandering people who, I was aware, never take up their quarters in places where water is difficult to be obtained. Forthwith I stretched myself on the ground, and took a long and delicious draught of the crystal stream, and then, seating myself in a bush, I continued for some time gazing on the water as it purled tinkling away in its channel through an opening in the hazels. . . .

Night came on, and a beautiful night it was; up rose the moon, and innumerable stars decked the firmament of heaven. I sat on the shaft, my eyes turned upwards. I had found it: there it was twinkling millions of miles above me, mightiest star of the system to which we belong; of all stars, the one which has the most interest for me—the star Jupiter. — From "Lavengro," by GEORGE BORROW.

Our Farm

An arm of the sea steals in
Between the low stone walls of our farm
And lies, caressing, across the pasture lands
That curl and curve
And nudge up to the rocky knolls
Where wind-twisted trees stand guard,
Whistling their sentry tunes.

Sea gusts have fairly taken their breath away
And left them panting Rock-rooted trees!
Shrilly they greet all comers
And call across, harassed and hurried to the leisured elms!
For, oh, our farm has elms along the walls!
New England elms! They take the sea gusts graciously
And sweep the waters of the recreant sea
Their gracious salutations, dignified, dissuasive.

Our farm-by-the-sea has everything
A farm should have that's just a *country* farm—
A winding road that finds the longest way
To take you where it's going!
It goes all round the ledges out behind the barns.
It climbs the rocks that shelter wild flowers
And strays into the orchard grass,
Under the orchard trees.
A farm gate bars the orchard from the meadow.
There the road spreads and meditates in orchard fragrance
Before it scurries under it;
An ancient gate of sunburned wood rails
Nosed by the cows that it keeps out of the dahlia hedge,
And the flower gardens.
Woodbine and clematis over the house;
A hornets' nest where you would least expect it,
And barn swallows!—hundreds of them.

Our farmhouse was here two centuries ago.
A neighbor's house was built across the road,
Pepper-box style. It's just as old as ours.
They've neighbored one another all these years
And look upon each other mellowly,
With kind, remotely intimate regard.

Any evening in the autumn you can climb
Up on the great rock knolls behind the barn
And see as far as sunset one direction
And two hundred and fifty years back in the other;
And the tide stretching in its arm from the sea
To take hold of the present and wrap our farm
Under its old caress,—age-old!
As dusk drops down.

KATHARINE S. BROWN.

Autumn Ocean

Cold rocks watch the roll of clouds
Along white plains of sky and prowling
Storms sweep down the shivering sea
And lock the shore in iron bleakness.

Sombre glint of wave and wild
White flash of spray that chills the twilight
Stir a weary drift of thought
Bewildered as the weaving waters'
Stumbling on indifferent coasts.

But there is comfort in the roaming
Breakers and the keening gulls
That glean along the wet gray gulches,
And the never-ending war
Of waves with weight of deeper water,
And the wind's low discontent.

The summer is spent and through the measured
Drone of days beneath low skies
There wells an autumn presence of quiet
And the air is drenched with still
Slow turning of earth's thoughts to winter.

When the year's gold crest is reached
It breaks in greyness, deeply seeking
Peace within the winter sea
To lull its hunger into sleeping.

—CHRISTY MACKAYE, "Wind in the Grass."

The Right Idea of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDER to have the right idea of an object or a circumstance, our mental picture must in all respects coincide with the original. If, to use a homely example, we look at a mountain having two summits, and then close our eyes, our mental impression, in order to constitute the right idea of that mountain, must also have two summits. If our mental picture of that same mountain have three summits, or only one, it is no longer correct; it is then a false concept. If the mountain be covered with snow and our mental image has green wooded slopes, we again have a wrong concept of it.

Simple and matter of course as is the foregoing explanation, we only too often fail where our deductions concerning God are concerned. In order to obtain the right idea of God, it is essential that we know the nature of God, understand Him as He really is. For an explanation and a true portrayal of the deific nature we naturally turn to the Bible.

The Old Testament iterates and reiterates the oneness or wholeness of Deity. The First Commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue reads, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." And the prophet Isaiah writes, "I am the Lord, and there is none else, there is no God beside me." If, therefore, we worship a false god—be it in the shape of person, food, health, sickness, money—we deviate from the right apprehension of God; in other words, we lose the right idea and have a false concept of Him.

The New Testament emphasizes the fact that God is Spirit. To the Samaritan woman at the well, Jesus said, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Spirit and matter are opposites. If we hold, therefore, that God creates matter, lives in it, or has any connection with it, we forfeit the right idea of God as Spirit, and consequently in belief separate ourselves from Him.

Again, the Bible tells us that God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil," and cannot "look on iniquity." Do we attribute sickness, sin, accidents, lack, depression, or any untoward circumstance to Him? Then our concept of God is false, for imperfection cannot be the outcome of perfection, or impurity, of purity.

In conformity with the spiritual import of the Bible, Christian Science, which was discovered and established by Mary Baker Eddy, declares God aright, and in doing so enables its adherents at all times to have the right idea of Him. This religion teaches that man is God's exact image and likeness. An understanding of this has a wonderfully salutary effect. Holding to the right idea of God, realizing the perfect man, one learns by degrees to eliminate from his thinking all extraneous impressions. As Mrs. Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 323), "The true idea of God gives the true understanding of Life and Love, robs the grave of victory, takes away all sin and the delusion that there are other minds, and destroys mortality."

Jesus' teaching gives us the true idea of God, with its resultant beneficent effects. His deductions from the oneness of God, from God as Spirit, are accurate, logical. To him there was only one Mind, not many minds. His understanding of God precluded the possibility of there being any substance besides Spirit. Through the love which he manifested he fulfilled the spiritual law of reflection: perfect God, perfect man.

He who has the right idea of God also has the right concept of man. He sees him as God made him: perfect, whole, healthy, upright. The healings of Jesus were accomplished from this basis. On the strength of this fact Mrs. Eddy wrote (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." And again, on page 325 of the same book, she says, "Jesus gave the true idea of being, which results in infinite blessings to mortals."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Η ΟΡΘΗ ΙΔΕΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΘΕΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Ινα ἔχωμεν τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν περὶ ἀντικειμένου τινός, ἢ περιστάσεως, ἡ διανοητική μας εἰκὼν πρέπει νὰ συμβιβάζεται ὑφ' ὅλας τὰς ἐπόψεις μὲ τὸ πρωτότυπον. Ἐάν, ἵνα μεταχειρισθῶμεν ἓν ἁπλοῦν παράδειγμα, παρατηρῶμεν ἓν ὄρος ἔχον δύο κορυφάς, καὶ κατόπιν κλείσωμεν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς μας, ἡ διανοητικὴ ἡμῶν ἐντύπωσις πρέπει ὡσαύτως νὰ ἔχῃ δύο κορυφάς, ἵνα ἀποτελῇ τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν περὶ τοῦ ὄρους αὐτοῦ. Ἐὰν ἡ διανοητικὴ ἐντύπωσις ἡμῶν τοῦ ἰδίου ἐκείνου ὄρους ἔχῃ τρεῖς κορυφάς, ἢ μίαν μόνον, δὲν εἶναι πλέον ὀρθή· εἶναι τότε ἐσφαλμένη σύλληψις. Ἐὰν τὸ ὄρος καλύπτεται ὑπὸ χιόνος καὶ ἡ διανοητικὴ ἡμῶν εἰκὼν ἔχει πρασίνας δασώδεις πλευράς, ἔχομεν πάλιν ἐσφαλμένην ἀντίληψιν περὶ αὐτοῦ.

Ἁπλῆ καὶ εὐνόητος καθὼς εἶναι ἡ ἀνωτέρω ἐξήγησις, ἀποτυγχάνομεν πολὺ συχνὰ ὅσον ἀφορᾷ τὰ συμπεράσματα ἡμῶν περὶ Θεοῦ. "Ινα ἀποκτήσωμεν τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν περὶ Θεοῦ, εἶναι ἀναγκαῖον νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, νὰ Τὸν ἀντιλαμβανώμεθα ὅπως πράγματι εἶναι. Δι' ἐξήγησιν καὶ ἀληθῆ ἀπεικόνισιν τῆς θείας φύσεως στρεφόμεθα φυσικῶς πρὸς τὴν Βίβλον.

Ἡ Παλαιὰ Διαθήκη ἐπαναλαμβάνει καὶ πάλιν ἀπαναλαμβάνει τὴν ἑνότητα ἢ ὁλότητα τῆς Θεότητος. Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐντολὴ τοῦ Ἑβραϊκοῦ Δεκαλόγου ἀναγινώσκει, "Μὴ ἔχῃς ἄλλους θεοὺς πλὴν ἐμοῦ." Καὶ ὁ προφήτης Ἡσαΐας γράφει, "'Εγὼ εἰμαι ὁ Κύριος, καὶ δὲν εἶναι ἄλλος, δὲν ὑπάρχει ἐκτὸς ἐμοῦ Θεός." "Οθεν, ἐὰν λατρεύωμεν ἕνα ψευδῆ θεὸν—ἂν οὗτος εἶναι ἐν σχήματι ἀτόμου, τροφῆς, ὑγείας, ἀσθενείας, χρημάτων — παρεκκλίνομεν ἀπὸ τὴν ὀρθὴν κατανόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ· ἐν ἄλλοις λόγοις, χάνομεν τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν καὶ ἔχομεν μίαν ψευδῆ σύλληψιν περὶ Αὐτοῦ.

Ἡ Καινὴ Διαθήκη τονίζει τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Πνεῦμα. Πρὸς τὴν Σαμαρείτιδα εἰς τὸ φρέαρ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν, "'Ο Θεὸς εἶναι Πνεῦμα· καὶ οἱ προσκυνοῦντες αὐτόν, ἐν πνεύματι καὶ ἀληθείᾳ πρέπει νὰ προσκυνῶσι." Τὸ Πνεῦμα καὶ ἡ ὕλη εἶναι ἀντίθετα. "Οθεν, ἐὰν ἐμμένωμεν εἰς τὸ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δημιουργεῖ τὴν ὕλην, ὅτι ζῇ ἐν αὐτῇ, ἢ ὅτι ἔχει καμμίαν συνάφειαν μὲ αὐτήν, χάνομεν τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν περὶ Θεοῦ ὡς Πνεῦμα, καὶ συνεπῶς χωρίζομεν τοὺς ἑαυτούς μας ἀπ' Αὐτοῦ, ἐν δοξασίᾳ.

Πάλιν, ἡ Βίβλος μᾶς λέγει περὶ Θεοῦ ὅτι, "οἱ ὀφθαλμοί Σου εἶναι καθαρώτεροι παρὰ ὥστε νὰ βλέπῃς τὰ πονηρά, καὶ δὲν δύνασαι νὰ ἐπιβλέπῃς εἰς τὴν ἀνομίαν." Ἀναδομεν τὴν ἀσθένειαν, ἁμαρτίαν, τὰ δυστυχήματα, τὴν ἔλλειψιν, κατάπτωσιν ἢ οἱανδήποτε κακοκαιρίαν περίπτωσιν εἰς Αὐτόν; Τότε ἡ σύλληψις ἡμῶν περὶ Θεοῦ εἶναι ψευδής, διότι ἡ ἀτέλεια δὲν δύναται νὰ εἶναι πόρισμα τῆς τελειότητος ἢ ἡ μιαρότης, τῆς ἁγνότητος.

Συμφώνως πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν ἔννοιαν τῆς Βίβλου, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη, ἥτις ἀνεκαλύφθη καὶ ἱδρύθη ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, κηρύττει τὸν Θεὸν ὀρθῶς, καὶ οὕτω πράττουσα βοηθεῖ τοὺς ἀκολούθους της πάντοτε νὰ ἔχουν τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν περὶ Αὐτοῦ. Ἡ θρησκεία αὕτη διδάσκει ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἀκριβὴς εἰκὼν καὶ ὁμοίωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ. Μία ἀντίληψις τοῦ τοιούτου ἔχει ἐν θαυμασίῳ σωτήριον ἀποτέλεσμα. Ἐμμένων εἰς τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν περὶ Θεοῦ, συναισθανόμενος τὸν τέλειον ἄνθρωπον, εἷς μανθάνει βαθμιαίως νὰ ἀποκλείῃ ἀπὸ τὴν σκέψιν του πάσας τὰς ἀσχέτους ἐντυπώσεις. Καθὼς ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔγραψεν εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν σελ. 323), "Ἡ ἀληθὴς ἰδέα περὶ Θεοῦ δίδει τὴν ἀληθῆ ἀντίληψιν περὶ Ζωῆς καὶ Ἀγάπης, ἀποστερεῖ τὸν τάφον τῆς νίκης, ἀφαιρεῖ πᾶσαν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ τὴν ἀπάτην ὅτι ὑπάρχουν ἄλλοι νόες, καὶ καταστρέφει τὴν θνητότητα."

Ἡ διδασκαλία τοῦ Ἰησοῦ μᾶς δίδει τὴν ἀληθῆ ἰδέαν περὶ Θεοῦ μὲ τὰ ἀκολουθοῦντα ὡραῖα ἀποτέλεσματα. Τὰ συμπεράσματά του ἐκ τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς Πνεύματος, εἶναι ὀρθὰ καὶ λογικά. Εἰς αὐτὸν ὑπῆρχε μόνον εἷς Νοῦς, ὄχι πολλοὶ νόες. Ἡ ἀντίληψίς του περὶ Θεοῦ ἀπέκλειε τὴν πιθανότητα περὶ ὑπάρξεως οὐσίας τινὸς ἐκτὸς τοῦ Πνεύματος. Μέσῳ τῆς ἁγάπης τὴν ὁποίαν ἐξεδίλου ἐξετέλεσε τὸν πνευματικὸν νόμον τῆς τελειότητος· τέλειον Θεόν, τέλειον ἄνθρωπον.

Ἐκεῖνος ὅστις ἔχει τὴν ὀρθὴν ἰδέαν περὶ Θεοῦ, ἔχει ἐπίσης τὴν ὀρθὴν ἀντίληψιν περὶ ἀνθρώπου. Βλέπει αὐτὸν καθὼς τὸν ἔπλασσεν ὁ Θεός· τέλειον, ἀκέραιον, ὑγιῆ, εὐθύν. Αἱ θεραπεῖαι τοῦ Ἰησοῦ κατωρθώθησαν ἐκ τῆς βάσεως ταύτης. Ἐπὶ τῇ βάσει τοῦ γεγονότος τούτου, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔγραψε, Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία σελ. 476-477) "'Ο Ἰησοῦς ἔβλεπεν ἐν τῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ τὸν τέλειον ἄνθρωπον, ὅστις ἐφαίνετο εἰς αὐτὸν ὅπου ὁ ἁμαρτάνων θνητὸς ἄνθρωπος φαίνεται εἰς τοὺς θνητούς. Εἰς τὸν τέλειον τοῦτον ἄνθρωπον ὁ Σωτὴρ ἴδε τὴν ἰδίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁμοιότητα, καὶ ἡ ὀρθὴ αὕτη ὄψις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐθεράπευε τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς." Καὶ πάλιν ἐν σελίδι 325 τοῦ ἰδίου βιβλίου λέγει, "'Ο Ἰησοῦς ἔδωκε τὴν ἀληθῆ ἰδέαν τῆς ὑπάρξεως, ἐκ τῆς ὁποίας προκύπτουν ἄπειροι εὐλογίαι εἰς τοὺς θνητούς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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STOCKS MAKE GOOD DISPLAY OF STRENGTH

Short Covering Factor in Upswing—Rails Are Strong Feature

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP) — The stock market cast off its preëlection restraint today, and rallied briskly.

Brokers reported that the chief impetus toward higher prices appeared to be short covering and professional buying, with the general public still adhering to the sidelines.

Prices moved up easily, however, as they did on Friday. Stocks were supported by firmness of wheat, but cotton was held back by hedge selling.

After a sharp upswing, the market eased off from the day's best levels in the middle of the day, but stiffened again in the last hour.

Gains of 2 to nearly 4 points were numerous in the late trading, but many issues were off a point or so from the best levels of the morning. The late tone was firm. Transactions aggregated 2,500,000 shares.

U. S. Steel common and preferred slipped back about a point, after extreme gains of about 3. Allied Chemical, after rising nearly 5, eased off a point. American Telephone cut an extreme gain of 3¾ to less than 3.

Preelection Hesitancy

Business news over the week-end was meager, with some surveys mentioning preelectionn hesitancy as a restraining factor. Nevertheless, another slight gain in steel production was reported, and in some brokerage quarters, the opinion was expressed that with election out of the way, business improvement might make further progress.

Nevertheless, inasmuch as the normal tendency is for business volume to contract in the closing weeks of the year, Wall Street opinion was decidedly mixed.

Yesterday's election in Germany was largely obscured by political developments at home, but in any case was not decisive enough to effect sentiment as to the international outlook much one way or the other.

Santa Fe's report of freight movement for the week ended Nov. 5 showed a volume of 27,163 cars, compared with 28,323 a week previously, indicating a continuation of the normal slackening of freight movement expected at this time.

Wall Street is chiefly interested in how severe this seasonal contraction will be. Last year, loadings dropped from an autumn peak for the week ended Oct. 1 of about 780,000 cars for all Class 1 roads, to a low in the final week of the year of about 440,000 cars. Loadings evidently reached a seasonal peak this year in the week ended Oct. 15, with a total of about 650,000 cars.

Bond Market Active

While second grade loans exhibited rallying tendencies in a fairly active bond market today, the higher priced investment groups moved uncertainly.

Business news was moderately encouraging. In some quarters it was estimated the steel industry was showing some improvement with indications that several good-sized rail orders might be expected in the next month or so. Commodity prices were still being watched closely for signs of a turning point that might enliven trade generally.

Various interpretations were placed on yesterday's election in Germany. In some quarters the apparent maintenance of the von Papen regime was received quite cheerfully while, at the same time, the returns were not regarded as especially conducive of political and economic stabilization.

Domestic carrier bonds that advanced fractionally to a point or more included some of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chesapeake Corporation, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Frisco, Southern Pacific and Southern.

A few of the utilities and industrials moved up sharply, but many others displayed an irregular trend. International Telephones took heart with an advance of 1 to more than 2 points, but most of the American Telephones were slightly easier. American & Foreign Power 5s improved, as did loans of Pacific Gas, North American, Shell Union Oil, Kansas Gas, Chile Copper and Armour & Co.

Some of the German Government issues were up moderately, as were bonds of France, Belgium and Italy. British 5½s were a little lower at one time and Japanese obligations sagged.

United States Government loans were rather dull with prices mixed.

ROAD APPLIES FOR CONSTRUCTION LOAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The St. Louis-Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company today applied to the Reconstruction Corporation for a loan of $35,000,000 to construct a double tracked railroad between St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

The application, also filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, estimated that 20,000 men would be employed for two years in the construction.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
December	.44¼	.45¾	.44	.44¾	+1¼
May	.49½	.50¾	.49⅛	.49⅞	+1¼
July	.50¾	.52	.50⅜	.51⅛	+1¼
	Corn				
December	.25¼	.26	.25¼	.26	+ ⅞
May	.30⅛	.30⅞	.30⅛	.30¾	+1
July	.31⅞	.32½	.31⅞	.32½	+1
	Oats				
December	.16¼	.16½	.16¼	.16⅜	+ ¼
May	.18⅜	.18¾	.18⅜	.18⅝	+ ⅜
July	.18⅛	.19	.18⅜	.19	
	Lard				
January	4.32	4.32	4.27	4.27	—.03
May	4.47	4.47	4.45	4.45	—.02

Kansas City

	High	Low	Last
December			.40¼
May	.45	43½	.44⅜
July	.46¼	44¾	.45⅛

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
December	.49⅜	.46	.48
May	.53¾	.50¼	.52⅜
July	.54⅞	.51¾	.53¾

Closing Prices

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

1932 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 7	Last Nov. 5
9½	1⅝		Adams Express	1400	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
30⅝	12	.2	Adams Mills	100	16½	16½	16½	
14	9½		Addressograph	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
10½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
103½	30⅜	.3	Air Reduction	2100	56⅞	53	56½	52¾
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2700	11⅝	11	11½	11⅝
3⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8¼	3⅛		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
88¼	9½	.61	Allied Chem	9400	77⅝	74½	75⅞	72½
153⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
2⅞	⅛		Amal Leather	100	1	1	1	
22⅜	½	.2	Amerada	1100	20⅝	20⅛	20½	19⅜
151½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	100	9	9	9	
22½	5		Am Bank Note	400	12½	11¼	12½	11½
9¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	20	4	4	4	
73⅞	29⅞	.4	Am Can	11100	54¼	52	53½	51⅝
137	31⅝		Am Car & Fdry	400	83¼	81½	83¼	81⅜
50	16		Am Car & F pf	100	22¼	21½	22¼	
37⅜	18	.35	Am Chicle	400	36½	36	36½	36¼
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	2100	23	21¾	22½	22½
15	2		Am & For Pow	4100	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅛
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9⅝	9	9⅝	
11½	8		Am & For Pow 7	400	14	12½	14	
21⅜	6¾	.2	Am Ice	400	8	7¼	8	
49	19	.7	Am International	1700	7¾	7⅜	7¼	7
9¼	1½		Am Loco pf	400	26½	26	26	25⅜
32	15	1½	Am Metal	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12¼	3		Am News	10	24	24	24	
58	15¼	.6	Am Power & Lt	2700	9½	8¾	9	9
12¼	3½		Am Pow & Lt pf	100	32	32	32	31¾
18½	3		Am Radiator	3700	8	7⅜	7¾	7½
29¼	13⅞	.3	Am Rolling Mill	1100	10⅞	10½	10½	10
27¼	9⅝		Am Safety Razor	100	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	
55	15		Am Smelt & Ref	2400	17	15½	16	15
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	400	35¼	35	35	
15⅜	3		Am Steel Foundr	100	48½	46	46	47
39⅜	20	2½	Am Stores	800	24	23⅜	24	23¾
39¼	13	.2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
90	45		Am Sug Ref pf	100	79½	79½	79½	
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	15100	107¾	104¼	107	104
70	10½		Am Type F pf	100	21	21	21	
39½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	1700	21¾	20	20¼	20
75	26	.5	Am Wat pf 6	100	53½	53½	53½	53
31	11	.2	Am WW&E ct	200	19	18¼	18⅞	18
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	400	8¾	5¼	5½	5¼
39⅞	15¼		Am Woolen pf	400	26	25⅝	25⅝	25¼
67⅛	1		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅛	3		Anaconda Cop	4700	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	9¼
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1400	13⅜	11¾	13⅜	11½
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	69	69	69	
2¾	⅝		Armour Ill A	400	11½	10⅜	11	10
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	500	1	⅞	1	
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	8	8	8	
3	⅜		Arnold Constable	100	2	2	2	
11	3		Asso Apparel Ind	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
94	17⅞		Asso Dry Goods	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6
118	35	.5	Atchison T&SF	5400	44	41¼	42¾	40¼
40	9¾		Atchison pf	100	65	65	65	
21⅞	8⅜	.1	Atl Coast Line	400	21⅛	21	21	
89½	45½	.6	Atl Refining	2100	16⅞	16¼	16½	16⅛
17⅛	2		Atlas Powder pf	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
151¾	28¾	.48	Austin Nichols	400	11⅜			
7⅝	1½		Auburn Auto	5100	43½	41½	43	
			Aviation Corp Del	1500	6¼	5⅞	6	6

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	1300	6⅞	6	6⅜	6½
28	8		Baldwin Loco pf	20	17¾	17	17	16
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2400	13½	12⅞	13	12⅜
41½	6		Balt & Ohiopf	1200	15½	14½	15	14⅜
35¾	4½	.2	Bangor & Aroos	400	22½	22½	22½	21
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	1500	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4¼
43½	13		Beatrice Cream	1100	12½	11⅞	12⅛	11⅜
18¾	4¼		Belding Hem	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24⅞	5¾		Bendix Aviation	4400	10⅞	9⅞	10⅜	10
29⅜	7¼		Best & Co	300	13	12	13	
74	16¼		Bethlehem Steel	5100	18¾	18	18¾	17½
10	3⅜	.50	Beth Steel pf	1100	37½	35¼	37½	34⅞
22¼	4⅜		Blaw Knox	100	6	6	6	
93	38	.4	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	11¼	10½	10½	10
5	⅝		Bon Ami A	100	53	53	53	
27	11		Booth Fisheries	100	1	¾	¾	
15	2		Booth Fish Ipf	100	¼	¼	¼	
43⅛	20	.2	Borden	2100	28⅜	25⅞	28⅜	25⅜
14⅜	4		Am Bank Note	400	12½	11¼	12½	11½
11½	1		Am Beet Sug pf	20	4	4	4	
73⅞	29⅞	.4	Am Can	11100	54¼	52	53½	51⅝
137	31⅝		Am Car & Fdry	400	83¼	81½	83¼	81⅜
50	16		Am Car & F pf	100	22¼	21½	22¼	
37⅜	18	.35	Am Chicle	400	36½	36	36½	36¼
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	2100	23	21¾	22½	22½
15	2		Am & For Pow	4100	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅛
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9⅝	9	9⅝	
11½	8		Am & For Pow 7	400	14	12½	14	
21⅜	6¾	.2	Am Ice	400	8	7¼	8	
49	19	.7	Am International	1700	7¾	7⅜	7¼	7
9¼	1½		Am Loco pf	400	26½	26	26	25⅜
32	15	1½	Am Metal	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12¼	3		Am News	10	24	24	24	
58	15¼	.6	Am Power & Lt	2700	9½	8¾	9	9
12¼	3½		Am Pow & Lt pf	100	32	32	32	31¾
18½	3		Am Radiator	3700	8	7⅜	7¾	7½
29¼	13⅞	.3	Am Rolling Mill	1100	10⅞	10½	10½	10
27¼	9⅝		Am Safety Razor	100	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	
55	15		Am Smelt & Ref	2400	17	15½	16	15
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	400	35¼	35	35	
15⅜	3		Am Steel Foundr	100	48½	46	46	47
39⅜	20	2½	Am Stores	800	24	23⅜	24	23¾
39¼	13	.2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
90	45		Am Sug Ref pf	100	79½	79½	79½	
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	15100	107¾	104¼	107	104
70	10½		Am Type F pf	100	21	21	21	
39½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	1700	21¾	20	20¼	20
75	26	.5	Am Wat pf 6	100	53½	53½	53½	53
31	11	.2	Am WW&E ct	200	19	18¼	18⅞	18
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	400	8¾	5¼	5½	5¼
39⅞	15¼		Am Woolen pf	400	26	25⅝	25⅝	25¼
67⅛	1		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅛	3		Anaconda Cop	4700	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	9¼
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1400	13⅜	11¾	13⅜	11½
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	69	69	69	
2¾	⅝		Armour Ill A	400	11½	10⅜	11	10
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	500	1	⅞	1	
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	8	8	8	
3	⅜		Arnold Constable	100	2	2	2	
11	3		Asso Apparel Ind	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
94	17⅞		Asso Dry Goods	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6
118	35	.5	Atchison T&SF	5400	44	41¼	42¾	40¼
40	9¾		Atchison pf	100	65	65	65	
21⅞	8⅜	.1	Atl Coast Line	400	21⅛	21	21	
89½	45½	.6	Atl Refining	2100	16⅞	16¼	16½	16⅛
17⅛	2		Atlas Powder pf	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
151¾	28¾	.48	Austin Nichols	400	11⅜			
7⅝	1½		Auburn Auto	5100	43½	41½	43	
			Aviation Corp Del	1500	6¼	5⅞	6	6

—C—

19	4¼		Calif Packing	200	11	10⅞	11	10
15⅛	6¼	.40	Calumet & Hecla	200	3¾	3½	3¾	
20⅜	7¼	1.20	Canada Dry	400	10⅞	9¾	10⅜	
65¾	16¼	.5	Canadian Pacific	8000	14⅝	14¼	14½	13⅞
75	30	.7	Case Thresh pf	25000	40¼	37¾	38½	36
12⅜	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	8	5⅝	5⅝	5
29⅛	11¼		Celanese Corp	5000	10⅞	9¼	9¾	7⅝
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	800	17	15½	17	15¼
15½	3½		Certain-Teed	500	4½	4⅛	4⅜	4
20⅜	7¼	.2	Cerro de Pasco	1500	8⅝	8	8¼	7⅞
21⅞	4¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1500	14	13	14½	13¾
53⅜	17¼		Ches & Ohio	8000	24	22⅝	23⅜	22⅜
15½	2½		Chi & Gt West	500	3⅜	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
8	1		Chi & G W pf	400	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
4½	⅜		Chi Mil & St P	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3½	3½	3½	
31	5		Chi & N'western	2500	36¾	33⅜	34½	31¾
6¾	1		Chi & N'west pf	1000	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9¼
3	⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	200	4⅞	4	4	3¾
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	800	6⅞	5⅞	6⅜	5
27½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	200	7	6	7	5
14	6½	.2	Chi RI&P 7%	500	9	8¾	8¾	
8	1½		Chi Yellow Cab	60	7½	7½	7½	7½
21¾	5	1	Childs Company	200	4¼	4	4¼	
28⅝	12	.2	Chrysler	17500	15⅜	14⅜	15⅛	14
68	44½	6½	City Ice & Fuel	200	11½	11½	11½	
56	7		City Ice & F pf	20	59	57	57	
31½	11	1	Clett Peabody	50	90	90	90	
121⅝	9		Colgate-Palm-P	500	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
14⅞	2¾		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6¾
2	⅜		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	2¾		Columbia Gas	8000	13½	12⅞	13¼	12⅝
64	10¾		Columbia G pf A	200	67½	67	67	
14⅞	4¼		Columbian Carb	1500	27	25¾	26½	25
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Columbia Pic ct	200	9	9	9	
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Inv Tr	1000	21	20¾	21	21
51⅛	15⅜		Comm Solvents	2800	10	9½	9⅝	9½
68½	27⅛	.6	Commwlth & So	5000	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
12¼	6½	1	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	50	49½	50	49¼
12¼	4¼	1	Consolidum Nairn	500	10	9¾	10	9⅜
9⅞	2¾	1	Consol Gas	18000	59¾	53¼	58⅞	56¾
10⅞	4¼	1	Consol Gas pf	200	95	95	95	
9	4		Consol Laundries	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
1⅜	¼		Consol Oil	8000	7	6½	6¾	6⅜
8	2⅞		Consol Textile	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2	⅜		Cont Baking A	700	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
47¾	24⅞	.6	Cont Baking pf	1200	34	32½	33¾	32
41	17⅜	.2	Cont Can	100	38	38	38	37
8½	3		Cont-Dia Fibre	5000	33¾	33	33¼	33
23¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	5	5	5	
27	8		Mont Motors	500	16	15⅞	16	15
9⅞	3⅜		Cont Oil	600	2¼	2	2	2⅛
55⅜	24⅞	.3	Corn Products	1000	6⅜	6	6⅜	5⅞
7⅜	1½		Coty	3000	53⅜	51	53	50⅞
26½	13½	.2	Cream of Wheat	500	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
7¼	2¼		Crosley Radio	700	25	24¾	24¾	25
19¼	2¾		Crown Cork & S	4000	3½	3½	3½	3½
28½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	29	28½	28½	28½
49⅞	15		Crucible Steel pf	20	23¾	23¾	23¾	
3½	⅜		Cuba Co	200	1½	1¼	1½	
3⅝	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	300	2⅜	2	2⅛	
30	5¼	.7	Curtis Publishing	200	13½	12¾	13½	
48½	28	.3	Curtiss-Wright	1800	2½	2	2⅜	
24⅝	7⅜	.1	Curtiss-Wright A	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
12	3½		Cutler Hammer	200	6	5⅞	6	

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	700	4¼	3¾	4	3⅜
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	7½
92½	32	.6	Del & Hudson	800	60	59½	60	57½
45⅞	8½	.6	Del Lack & W	300	28¾	26¾	27⅝	26¼
122	54	.6	Detroit Edison	200	80½	80½	80½	
19⅛	12	.1	Diamond Match	800	18½	18¼	18½	
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	3500	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
18⅛	7¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	500	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas 9A	3000	12¼	11½	12	11½
23	5		Dresser A	200	8	8	8	
11⅝	1¼		Duluth So Sh pf	200	¼	¼	¼	
59¾	22	.2	du Pont de Nem	20000	36½	34⅜	35⅞	34

—E—

6½	1		Eastern Roll Mill	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
87⅞	35¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	2000	52⅞	51	52⅝	51⅛
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	18⅛	17¼	17½	17⅛
2½	½		Elec Boat	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	40	8¼	7¾	7⅞	7⅜
64	10¾	.2	Elec Pow & L pf	200	25	25	25	24
55½	8⅞	.6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	200	22½	20	22½	20¼
33¾	12⅜	.2	Elec Sto Battery	600	25	24½	25	24½
25	4		Engineers Pub S	500	25	24½	25	
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	8	8	8	
17	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	35	35	35	
11¾	2		Erie RR	100	13½	13½	13½	
13⅞	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	2000	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6½
10½	2		Erie RR 2pf	300	8¼	8	8	
21⅛	2	2	Eureka Vacuum	1500	5	4	5	
2½	½		Evans Products	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	

—F—

47¾	10⅜		Fairbanks M pf	20	11	11	11	10⅜
7⅞	1½		Fashion Park pf	50	3½	3	3	
64	20	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	130	41	40	40	40
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	600	4½	3⅞	4	3⅜
68	45	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1900	15⅞	14¾	15⅜	14⅞
25	5½	.6	Firestone T&R pf	100	59	59	59	
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	900	50	48¾	49½	49¾
¾	⅛		Fisk Rubber	600	¼	¼	¼	¼
15⅞	3		Foster-Wheeler	100	8¾	8	8¾	
22⅞	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	20	19	19	
26⅞	10	.2	Free Port Texas	4900	24⅜	23¾	24⅛	23¾

—G—

17⅛	5¾		Gamewell	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35¾	9½	.1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3600	17	15⅞	16½	15⅞
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	300	8	7½	7½	
19⅜	10½	.2	Gen Baking	900	13½	13¼	13½	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	36700	17	16¼	17	15¾
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1800	13¾	11½	11¾	11⅝
40½	19⅝	.2	Gen Foods	4600	29½	28¾	29⅛	23¾
3⅝	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	300	2⅜	2	2⅛	
30	5¼	.7	Curtis Publishing	200	13½	12¾	13½	
48½	28	.3	Curtiss-Wright	1800	2½	2	2⅜	
24⅝	7⅜	.1	Curtiss-Wright A	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
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—D—

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45⅞	8½	.6	Del Lack & W	300	28¾	26¾	27⅝	26¼
122	54	.6	Detroit Edison	200	80½	80½	80½	
19⅛	12	.1	Diamond Match	800	18½	18¼	18½	
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	3500	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
18⅛	7¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	500	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas 9A	3000	12¼	11½	12	11½
23	5		Dresser A	200	8	8	8	
11⅝	1¼		Duluth So Sh pf	200	¼	¼	¼	
59¾	22	.2	du Pont de Nem	20000	36½	34⅜	35⅞	34

—E—

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9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	18⅛	17¼	17½	17⅛
2½	½		Elec Boat	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	40	8¼	7¾	7⅞	7⅜
64	10¾	.2	Elec Pow & L pf	200	25	25	25	24
55½	8⅞	.6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	200	22½	20	22½	20¼
33¾	12⅜	.2	Elec Sto Battery	600	25	24½	25	24½
25	4		Engineers Pub S	500	25	24½	25	
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	8	8	8	
17	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	100	35	35	35	
11¾	2		Erie RR	100	13½	13½	13½	
13⅞	2⅜	

DEMAND FOR LEATHER IS RATHER DULL

Small Lots Predominate in Most Tannages—Prices Appear Stabilized

Leather prices appear to have become stabilized and the outlook is for big trading as the season advances, though the market is dull just now. The tanners' position is better, and shoe factories continue to operate at or close to capacity.

In oak sole leather, trading is close to a standstill. Small sales of packer hides have been booked at 28 to 26c. Demand for oak offal has been good enough to absorb receipts and keep prices undisturbed. Rough double shoulders are being booked out at 26 to 25c, 25 to 23c for seconds and 22 to 20c for thirds. Bellies, belting butt variety, sell for 12 to 11c, and heads at 11 to 10c.

Union sole leather is quiet. Small lots of steer backs sell at 26c. Union offal is steady, with single shoulders at 20 to 18c, prime bellies at 12 to 11c, and heads at 10 to 9c.

Side upper leather trading is restricted, and prices are uncertain. One large distributor has already placed large blanket orders for February and March deliveries. Such trading as develops is for immediate needs. Some sport elk is being booked daily.

Demand for split leather is abating, but prices are held at steady levels. Tanners report that the call has been better on the average than in any of the five preceding years.

Patent leather producers say the call is light. Volume consumers are demanding price concessions in line with the drop in hide quotations. It is expected that there will be volume trading in small spread sides this month. Prices of these are now 22-20c, with medium spread at 20-18c and larger measurements at 16c down to 11c. Glazed kid buying is stagnant.

PRICE OF COPPER ABROAD TODAY IS SLIGHTLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Copper prices abroad showed firming tendencies today, sales having been negotiated at 5¼ cents, c. i. f. Hamburg, Havre and London, or about .07 of a cent a pound higher than Saturday.

At the same time domestic buying was small, with the rate still holding at 5¼ cents a pound delivered to the end of this year.

While some fairly large buying orders, it was expected in some quarters, may appear in the next few weeks, considerable anxiety is being expressed by producers regarding the final disposition of a bill in the British Parliament levying a protective tariff against foreign copper.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	1½%
Stock Exch...			
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1½%	1½%	2%
Com paper ...	1½	1½	4
Bar silver	27c	27⅜c	34⅜c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days..	½@ ¾	½@ ¾	3½@4
4 to 6 months.	¾@1¼	¾@1¼	3½@4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3¼@3
60 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3¼@3
90 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3¼@3
4 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3½@3¼
5 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	4⅛@3⅞
6 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	4⅛@3⅞

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	4½%
Short bills	⅝@ ¼	⅝@ ¼	5⅛
3 mos bills	¼@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜	5⅝@5⅝
Bar gold	124s 9d	125s 3d	107s 6d
Bar silver	18¼d	18¼d	20d

Boston Quotations

Call money		2%	2%	2½%
Com paper	2	@2½	2 @2½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.30¾	$3.30¼	$4.8665
Cables	3.30⅞	3.30⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¾	.0393	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1392	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2374	.2375	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1720	.1720	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4020	.4020	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1688	.1683	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0819	.0820	.193
Sweden—krona	.1750	.1742	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1927½	.1928	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2290	.2286	*
Shanghai—tael	.3006	.2986	*
India—rupee	.2505	.2500	.3650
Japan—yen	.2050	.2095	.4984
Java—florin	.4032	.4032	.4020
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3875	.3875	.5673
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.2763	.2763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1950	.1950	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4780	.4780	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8887½	.8937½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

ZINC OUTPUT DECLINES

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Stocks of zinc in the United States at the end of October totaled 119,101 short tons, compared with 123,056 on Sept. 30 and 130,535 on Oct. 31, 1931, the American Zinc Institute reports. October production amounted to 14,866 tons, comoared with 13,006 in September and 21,548 in October, 1931. October shipments were 18,821 tons, compared with 21,152 in September and 21,181 in October, 1931.

DIVIDEND RATES STEADY

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Moody's weighted average dividend rate a share for 600 common stocks was $1.24 on Oct. 31, the same as on Sept. 30. During October the average yield on active cash dividend paying stocks rose from 7.83 per cent to 8.78 per cent, the change being almost entirely due to weakness in market prices, according to the compilation.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24	23¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18½	18
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15¼	14
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	90⅛	90⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	49	49
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	31½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	76	76
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67	67
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105½
Amer TGT col 5s '46	105⅛	104⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅜	106¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91½	91
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	69¼	69¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79½	79½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	74	73¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	90¼
Atch T&SF 4s '05	80¼	80¼
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	29	29
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	97	97
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76	76
Balt & Ohio 4½s 33	65	64
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31	30¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45½	44¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	68	68
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	82	82
Bangor & Aroos 4s '31	69	68
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108½	108½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94¾	94½
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	60	60
Boston & Maine 5s '67	63	62⅞
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	106
Bklyn City 1st '41	66	65
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¼	86
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	80	80
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	108¼	108¼
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	86	86
Bush Term con 5s '55	44	44
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87	85¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	85¼	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	85½	85
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	86¼	86¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	89¼	88
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93	91¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93	91
Can North 4½s '35	98¼	98⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	105½	105½
Can North deb 7s '40	103	101½
Can Pacific deb 4s	69¾	69¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80	80
Can Pacific 5s '54	83¾	83¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	36	36
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105	105
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	73	72½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	58⅞	57⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	38	37½
Ches Corp 5s '47	63¾	61¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	93⅞	93⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89⅞	89¼
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14¼	14
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41	40¼
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	58	58
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7¾	7¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25¼	24½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	22½	21½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	22½	21½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18	17¼
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23⅞	22
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	67	67
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	35	35
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	32½	32
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	19¾	19¼
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	50¼	50¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	100
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110¾	110¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	35½	33½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95	95
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	102	102
Cin Wa Mich 4s	68½	66½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '93	48½	48½
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	75	75
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	67	67
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	79¼	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	80	80
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80	79⅝
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	90⅞	94¼
Con Gas 5s '57	101⅞	101⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	97¼	96
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104	103¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	87	87
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	47½	47½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2	2
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104½	104½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79½	79½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	38¼	38¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17½	16¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	23¼	22⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅞	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¾	86¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	103
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29¾	29
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29½	29
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Fed Metal 7s '34	91	91
Fla East Coast 5s '74	4	4
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	58½	58½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	58½	58½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 ct	102⅝	102⅝
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3	2⅝
Goodrich 6s '45	54¾	54¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78	77¼
Gould Coupler 6s '40	10	10
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100½	100¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	102½	101½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	50	49
Great North gen 5½s B '52	55⅞	55
Great Northern 7s '36 A	69½	67¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Houston Oil 5½s '40	55	53½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	41	41
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	48¾	47¾
Hudson & Man 1st 5s '57	81½	81½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105⅜
Ill Central 4s '53	49¼	49¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39	37½
Ill Central 5s '52	65	64¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42	42
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46	45⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	100½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44½	43
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	55	54½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	20	19½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	44	44
Int Paper 6s '55	16¼	16
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35⅛	34¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41⅞	40
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	38¾	37½
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	80	80
Kan City rtS&Mem 4s '36	47	47
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102	102
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58½	58½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	47	47
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	88¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88¾	88½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	37½	36
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	129	129
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	63¼	63
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90½	89¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	64¾	64¾
Laclede Gas 5s '60	65	65
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	76¾	76¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	44	42⅜
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	68	68
Long Island rfg 4s '49	83⅞	83⅞
Long Island deb 5s '37	92	92
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	30½	30½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104¼	104¼
L&N 4½s C 2003	60½	60½
L&N 1st 5s '37	96½	96¼
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	65	65
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	45	45
Manhat Ry Con 4s '90	24⅝	24
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96½	96½
Metro Water 5½s '50	69	68¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95⅜	95⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	78¼	78¼
Mo Ill 5s '59	26	26
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15¾	15
Mo Pacific 5s A '65	28½	28½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27¾	26½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27¾	27½
Mo Pac 5s I. '81	27¾	27
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	13¾	13¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	85	84½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79¾	79¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	85½	84¾
Nat RR Co of Mex 5s '51	1¾	1¾
Nat Tea 5s	77⅞	77⅞
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	83¼	83¼
N Orl S T 1st 5s'53	55	55
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	61	60
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	59½	59½
N O T & M 5s B '54	24	24
N O T & M 5½s '54	26¼	26
N O T & M 5s C '56	24	24
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	66	66
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70	69⅞
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45½	45½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45½	45¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50	49¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	62	61¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	18¼	17⅞
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	33	33
NY Dock Co 4s '51	62¼	62¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42½	42½
NY Edison 5s C '51	105⅞	105½
NY Edison 5s '44	105¾	105½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99¾	99¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63¼	63¼
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49¼	49¼
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101⅝	101⅝
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100¾	100¾
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	35	35
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103	102¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	66	65
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	49	48⅞
Niag Share 5½s '50	63	63
Norf & W con 4s '96	94⅜	94⅜
Norf & W div '44	95½	95½
North Am Co 5s '61	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	81	79⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82½	82½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101	101
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60½	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82½	82
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	65⅝	65⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78⅝	78
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	65½	65½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104½	104½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100	100
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101	101
Otis Steel 6s '41	31	31
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	85⅛	85⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	37½	37½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	37¾	37¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	21	21
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	23½	23
Pathé Ex inne 7s '37	68¼	68¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	40¼	40¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90	89¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	64¼	64
Penn Railroad 4¾s '83	81¾	81¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	81	80¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	87½	87½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95¼	94
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅜	102½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50⅞	50¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	54½	53¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31	30½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	71½	70
Purity Baking 5s '48	58½	58¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	52	52
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	43	43
Richfield Oil 6s ct	32¾	32¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	32¾	31
Rio G & W col 4s '49	42½	42½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12	12
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¼	9
St Louis & SF 4s ct	11	11
St Louis SW 5s '52	36	36
StP M&M 4½s '33	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	77½	77½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80⅛	80⅛
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	29	29
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¾	92¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅞	102⅞
Skelly Oil Co 5½s½ '39	65	65
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¼	104¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	48¼	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	48¼	47½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48	47¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	48¼	47½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	64½	64¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	25½	24
Southern Ry con 5s '94	63½	63½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	35	33¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104¼
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	58	58
Texas Corp 5s '44	90¼	90¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	46	46
Third Ave rfg 4s'd '60	40½	40½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23	22
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	27½	27½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	55¾	55⅝
Union El L&P 5½s '54	101¾	101½
Union of Chicago 5s	18	18
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	97
Union Pacific 4s '68	78¾	78¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	83	83
United Biscuit 6s '42	97½	97½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	62	62
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	68	68
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	30	29½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32½	31½
Vanadium 5s '41	47	47
Virginia Ry 5s '62	91	90¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6½	6⅜
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7	7
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6¾	6¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	22	22
Warren Bros 6s 41	40	40
Washington W P 5s '39	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	104¾
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	58
Western Maryland 5½s '77	57	57
Western Union R E 4½s '50	60	60
Western Union 5s '51	57	57
Western Union 5s 60	57⅛	56½
Wheeling & L Erie Con 4s '49	68	68
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67	66¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	66

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Nov 7	Last Nov 5
3½s '47	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.15
1st 4¼s '47	102.7	102.4	102.5	102.5
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.10	103.10	103.10
US 3s '55	98.12	98.10	96.12	96.9
US 3¼s '49	97.28	97.26	97.26	97.27
US 3¼s '47	100.28	100.26	100.29	100.29
US 3¾s '56	102.4	102.2	102.3	102.4
US 4s '54	104.	103.30	103.30	103.30
US 4¼s '52	107.2	107.1	107.1	107.2

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17	16⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	8⅞	8⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50⅝	50⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50⅛	50
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50⅛	50⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50⅛	50⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50⅛	50⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50⅜	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50½	50½
Australia 4½s '56	71¼	71
Australia 5s '55	76⅛	76
Australia 5s '57	76¼	76
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47	46¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91½	91½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93⅜	92⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	99⅜	99⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	101	100⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '55	102¼	102⅛
Bergen 5s '60	75	74
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38½	38
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51¼	51
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48⅝	48
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	25⅜	25⅜
Brisbane 6s '50	74½	74½
Brisbane 5s '57	67¼	67
Brisbane 5s '58	66¾	66¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24½	24⅜
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27½	27¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11	11
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99¼	98½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86¾	86
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98½	97¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	81⅞	81⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	93⅜	91⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	71⅞	71⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	71⅝	71⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	73⅜	73⅜
Chilean Loan 7s '60	5	5
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	27⅝	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30¼	30¼
Colombian (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	30½	30¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	74⅞	74⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	65½	39⅜
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9	9
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99¼	99¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74¾	74¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91¾	90¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	91½	91½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta	80	80
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	53	53
Duke Price Power 6s '66	49	49
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	74	74
FinnishA 6½s '54	63	62
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	91	91
French (Rep) 7s '49	117	117
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122	122
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	49⅞	49⅞
German 7s '49	70	69½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	53¾	53½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47	47
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47⅜	47¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	51½	51½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	39⅜	39¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51½	51½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35	35
Germ Gen Elec 6½s½ '40	37⅛	37⅛
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50	49⅝
Harpen 6s '49 ww	53¾	53½
Hisdet Steel 6s '48	38¼	38¼
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90	90
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90	88⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	97¾	97⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49¼	49¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63	62¼
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	19	19
Karstadt 6s '43	27⅝	27½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¼	104
Mex 4s small A '10	3½	3½
Mex Irr 4½s A	3	3
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82	82
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	94⅛	94
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	21¼	21¼
New South Wales 5s '58	72½	72
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104⅜	104⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65	80	80
Norway (King) 6s '44	87	87
Nuremberg 6s '52	36½	36½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	46½	45½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	74	74
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102	102
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53¾	53½
Prussia 6s '52	43	42
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	46½	46⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	47½	47
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	54¾	54¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	47½	47½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	37	37
Rhinelbe 7s '45	41⅞	41
Ruhr '48	48	48
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	8¾	8¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85¼	85½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100	100
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	87¼	87
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	60	60
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	9½	9½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56½	56½
Serbs Cro &

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Make money at home making and selling "Petal-Fibre" flowers from an imported material, not paper, cloth or wax; picture folder sent free. VENETIAN ART STUDIOS, Room 320, 322 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

"Truly Stories from the Surely Bible"; easy-selling book for grownups and children; exclusive territory for reliable agents; liberal commission. CLARK-SPRAGUE COMPANY, 1901 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

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CLAIM adjusting in Hudson Valley and Catskills, New York State; 21 years' experience all casualty lines. Write THOMAS GRAY, Newburgh, N. Y.

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HOSIERY, LINGERIE

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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee; talk.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters' Male Trio.
7:30 Democratic State Committee talk.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
8:15 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
8:30 NBC, Republican Feature Program.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Democratic State Committee talks.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
11:30 Red Midnight Frolic.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Keene's Hillbillies.
5:15 Perrett Trio.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Slow River."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Under the Typist."
7:00 Political talk period.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 Spratt's dog chat.
8:45 Democratic State Committee talk.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30-11:00 NBC, Republican Rally: President Hoover, from Elko, Nev.; Mr. Calvin Coolidge, from Northampton; Mr. Ogden Mills, from New York.
11:00 NBC, Talk, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
12:00 E. B. Rideout; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Political period.
6:30 Junior Stock Company.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 Political talk; music.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, female trio.
7:45 Talk, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; female trio; orchestra.
8:15 Nonpartisan Committee talks.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Talk, Mayor Curley.
9:00 Organ Tones.
9:15 CBS, Talk, Mr. Norman Thomas.
9:30 Local political period.
10:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Melody Mart; organ.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
7:45 CBS, Musical Album of Popular Classics.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Musical lecture, Mr. Clifton F. Furness, from Boston Public Library; soloists.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 Yankee Network interview.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Same as WEEI.
11:00 CBS, Same as WEEI.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:05 p. m.—Piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels; Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:00 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
4:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
5:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC Salon Orchestra.
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News, stocks, produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.

B. U. ELECTS GIRLS TO HEAD CLASSES

In compliance with the usual custom at Boston University's College of Liberal Arts, four girls have been elected presidents of their respective classes for the first half of the school year. In February they will be succeeded by male members of the classes.

Miss Shirley N. Pike of Allston has been chosen president of the freshman class; Miss Catherine M. Coughlan of Maynard to lead the sophomores; Miss Frieda P. Eaton of Dedham to head the juniors and Miss Sylva D. Neilson as president of the senior class. The presidents of the three upper classes are active in extra-curricula affairs.

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United States and Canada

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BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—2-room attractive suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St.

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NURSE-CHAMBERMAID. Christian Scientist preferred, white, Protestant, 3 babies, $60. Write X-82, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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SALESLADIES—Sell hosiery 39c, to friends; lingerie. Christmas cards; credit, commission. ROSEWIN, 505 5th Ave., between 42nd-43rd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES engineer with heating and refrigeration experience desires connection with manufacturer in Philadelphia territory; executive experience. Box R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 1315 Howard Trust Company Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

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PROTESTANT woman wants position as housekeeper or cook; excellent reference as to character and ability. Box H-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

James Leonard Plimpton

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Medfield, Mass.

The first recorded patent of a roller skate was in France in 1819. Other records, however, show us that in the eighteenth century, a wheeled skate was in use on the roads of Holland. The early part of the last century saw many different ideas presented in this line; mostly of a very crude character.

Plimpton brought out his improved patent in 1863, and the Raymond skate followed shortly after. At that time roller skating became the vogue. Skating clubs were organized, and buildings were constructed for that purpose.

In later years, before artificial ice was produced, roller skates were used largely in the playing of indoor hockey. The sport has its periodic outbreaks of popularity, but today we find that it is almost entirely among the children that we see the use of **roller skates.**

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

When Lynn (Mass.) toots a whistle over its fire system, those with ears to hear know that it means among other things: the mobilization call for the Boy Scouts (three successive blasts repeated three times); warning of an approaching flood (eight blasts in succession followed by a single toot); a call to arms for the Red Cross (a series of five blasts repeated three times)?

In a census research carried on in Sweden, it was revealed that the most highly educated families in Stockholm have the largest number of children?

The largest ship yet constructed (with regard to displacement and length) is the Normandie, which recently slid down the ways at St. Nazaire, France?

Peter Pelham, American artist, made the first authentic portrait produced in America, that of Cotton Mather?

Brevities

Humorist: It is predicted that men will soon be wearing shoes dyed to match the coloring of their clothes. A correspondent proposes to dye his shoes green to match his old blue serge suit.

Detroit News: A New York hotel is now selling "a dinner and a bath for $1.50," which seems a rather stiff price just for watermelon.

Rime-O-Grams No. 52

Old World Countries

Published Oct. 10

ANSWERS

1.

Rugged and barren
Is this reindeer land,
By vast tundra covered,
By midnight sun scanned.
(Lapland)

2.

You might buy a shawl
If visiting here;
We'd consider a rug
A real souvenir.
(Persia)

3.

Philosophers, poets,
And orators bold
Its heroes have lauded,
Its glories extolled.
(Greece)

4.

Here are linen and peat,
Potatoes and lace,
And quaint jaunting carts
All over the place.
(Ireland)

5.

Multitudes mighty
As "mother" address her,
But an island far off
Is the legal possessor.
(India)

WINNERS

Miss B. B. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Florence N. Prichard, Aurora, Ill.
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Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
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Miss Effie Ness, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Eleanor Hoag, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Suzie W. Alberson, New Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Miss Mildred Terry, New York City.
Miss Clara Alpers, New York City.
Mrs. Laura E. Schiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Samson T. Tessner, Houston, Texas.
August Johnson, Oakland, Calif.
Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
Mrs. Anna Tange, St. Louis, Mo.
Ernest V. Stilling, Omaha, Neb.
Miss Ethel Van Winkle, Alliance, Ohio.
Mrs. Cora B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. E. J. Ikerman, Dean, Mont.
Miss Genevieve Daniels, Laguna Beach, Calif.
William McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. Phila McAuliffe, Chicago, Ill.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston, Mass.
Miss Mera Werner, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Laurette A. Campbell, Montreal, Can.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
Willard Mulvaney, Billings, Mont.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Mrs. Grace K. Waggoner, Decatur, Ill.
Charles F. Claar, New York City.
Miss Georgia Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Z. Houck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. Frances Pfeiffer, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Robert O. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Miss Nedra Blake, Woodfords, Maine.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. Rose E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss Minnie E. Cleveland, Collins Center, N. Y.
Miss Wilma Schultheis, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. M. W. De Cew, Boston.

Note.—On No. 3 many sent in "England" as the answer, but this could not be accepted.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

HE THAT hath so many causes of joy and so great, is very much in love with sorrows and peevishness who loses all these pleasures and chooses to sit down upon his little handful of thorns.—TAYLOR.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 175 and 313

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HYFRYDOL and Meirionydd, the tunes for Nos. 175 and 313, are excellent examples of Welsh music in the nineteenth century. The composer of Hyfrydol was Rowland H. Prichard (1811-87), who was born near Bala, where he spent most of his life. Then nearly 70 years old he removed to Holywell Mill, as a loom-tender's assistant in a flannel factory. He was an excellent precentor and had a fine voice.

Many of his tunes appeared in Welsh periodicals. Hyfrydol was written before he was twenty. Soon after he was thirty, he published Cyfaill y Cantorian (The Singer's Friend) mostly his own music; also a booklet for children. The Harvard University Hymn Book uses Hyfrydol five times and says of it, "A national tune much sung during the Welsh revival of 1904-5." It was used in the English Hymnal of 1906. It is elsewhere spoken of as a hymn that deserves wide recognition as illustrating modern Welsh music. The words given to it in Hymn No. 175 were especially written by a Christian Scientist.

Another composer of Welsh hymn music was William Lloyd (1786-52), born in Carnarvon, that famous region made splendid by the Snowdon range. Lloyd was probably a cattle-dealing farmer. Traveling often in England he listened to the singing of English congregations and learned much. In advance of his neighbors in knowledge of music, and especially in his ability to sing major tunes, he was sought out as a teacher and traveled about conducting singing meetings.

His Meirionydd (No. 313) is based on a traditional Welsh melody. In Borrow's "Wild Wales" we read of Lewis Morris, who lived long in Merionethshire and wrote a song about the *Morwynian bro Meirionydd*, "the lassies of County Merion."

The tune *Meirionydd* was published at Utica, N. Y., in 1840, in Richard Mills' *Caniadau Seion* ("songs of Zion"). There have long been Welsh people in Utica, with eisteddfods (music festivals) and even a newspaper called Dryche.

There is a certain tenderness in linking through these two Welsh tunes, a hymn of the famous English poet, William Cowper, with a hymn of Christian healing. The words of No. 313 are from Cowper's "Olney Hymns." Among these is one named, "I am the Lord that healeth thee," in which Cowper cites two incidents of healing from Mark's Gospel. Those who know something of the poet's long struggle with an incapacity are touched by this evidence that he turned in thought to the healing of the Master. He would have rejoiced to share the understanding expressed in this companion hymn, No. 175.

The Olney Hymns were begun in 1771, while the poet was working with the Rev. John Newton among the poor of Olney. The long poem, "The Task," won for Cowper recognition as "the first poet of the age." His translations include a long series by Mme. Guyon, the French Quietist, who taught "a calm devotion, resting on the love of God." Cowper's interest in her work is further evidence that, in the words of the first Olney Hymn, he sought "a closer walk with God."

Lighter Vein

Disadvantage of Two Cars

A well-dressed, sane-looking man was driving along Piccadilly in a bright roadster, with the top down, when suddenly he removed his hat, a new brown felt, and threw it away.

In case anybody saw this extraordinary gesture, we can explain how it happened.

The man has two cars, the other being a sedan. He thought he was in the sedan, and had tossed his hat over his shoulder onto the back seat.

"Château-Thierry?" "Nope. What Price Glory."
Life

Of No Use

"Pat," said the manager of the factory, "I want you to report to me at six o'clock tomorrow morning." He paused and reached for a parcel from the table. "Here's an alarm clock. Set it at the right time, so you'll be sure to wake up."

The Irishman took the clock and promised to do as he was bid.

The next morning arrived. Pat was met by a frowning manager. "What is the meaning of this? I told you to be here by six o'clock, and here it is past eight."

Pat shook his head sorrowfully.

"Well, what was the matter?" asked the manager. "Didn't the alarm clock go off?"

"Oh, yes, sorr," said the Irishman, "it went off, all right, but the trouble was that it went off while I was asleep."—*Answers.*

"Things Money Will Not Buy"

Miss D. E. F. of Chestnut Hill, Mass., writes that, so far, money has failed to purchase any of the following items:

Gloves for the hands of a watch.
Powder for the face of a clock.
Collar for the neck of the woods.
Tickets on the train of thought.
Muffs for ears of corn.
Knife for the fork in the road.
Lining for "bad breaks."

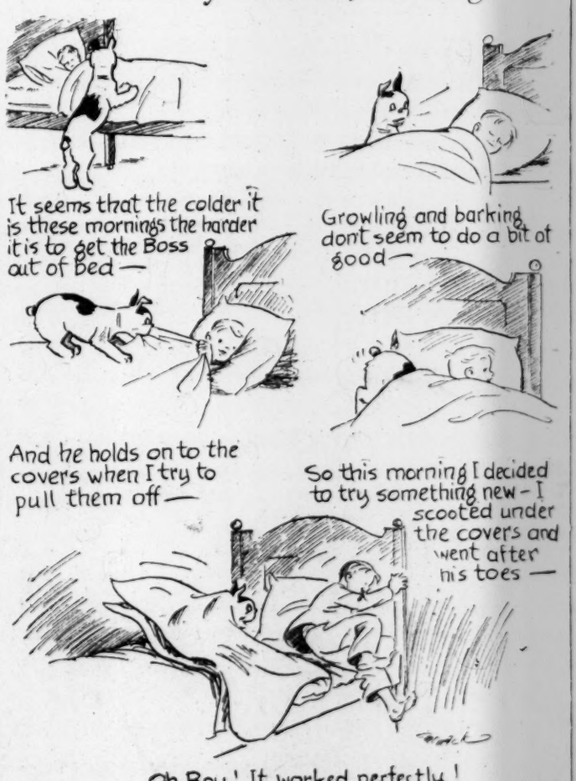
Just a Hint

It was approaching midnight, and the young man still hovered around the door. The stillness was suddenly shattered by a loud crash upstairs.

"Gracious, dear," said the timid swain, "what could that be?"

"Oh," replied the miss, "that's just Papa dropping a hint."—*Pêle-Mêle.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


It seems that the colder it is these mornings the harder it is to get the Boss out of bed—
Growling and barking don't seem to do a bit of good—
And he holds on to the covers when I try to pull them off—
So this morning I decided to try something new—I scooted under the covers and went after his toes—
Oh, Boy! It worked perfectly!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A 'Desert' Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

AN EASTERN woman found herself quickly transplanted, so to speak, as a resident of a small town in the heart of the desert. While there were enjoyable features, in many ways she felt the isolation seemingly forced upon her, and it was with great joy that she welcomed the daily coming of The Christian Science Monitor with its world news, its entertaining feature pages and the latest in music and art. At first the accumulated Monitors were sent 150 miles by stage for distribution; then came a desire to make a more personal distribution.

It early became one of her pleasures to visit the teacher and the 25 pupils, mostly Mexicans, in the little school across the railroad track. The school possessed a piano, and as she had been a Chautauqua entertainer for many years it was her custom to entertain on these visits with piano numbers and readings. Never was there a more attentive audience, nor was the entertainer ever more thrilled than when she saw the bright faces and dancing eyes of the children and their teacher as they listened to the program numbers.

Realizing what few advantages the desert children had, blank books and paste were secured from the city, and scrapbooks were made from the stories and articles cut from the various pages—which, with "Snubs" and "Wadsles," made a collection to delight every child. When each was completed the name of a child was written in it so he could be sure he was to have it as his very own.

This thought of loving service was reciprocated later by a flood of "I Love You" Valentines, acceptably made by the little children. Truly did this woman find much joy in this "desert" place.

What They Say

Democratic View

"If the things Mr. Garner favored had gone through, the nation would have been sunk in a financial quagmire from which it would be well nigh impossible to emerge."—*Frank R. Kent, Democratic political writer.*

"I suppose I am like most Americans—we never bother about politics until it means something to us."—*Henry Ford.*

Hymns

"The songs of the church are certainly as inspiring as any national anthems."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

Says Will

"The Republicans always look bad in three years out of four. But the year they look good is election year."—*Will Rogers.*

America's Rise

The plain, incontestable truth is that America is infinitely better equipped to rise this time than it ever was before.—*B. C. Forbes.*

Rime-O-Grams

No. 64

Biblical Episodes

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Into prison were thrown
Two innocent men—
But prayer and thanksgiving
Released them again

2

Whose garment was slashed
As he slept in a cave,
By a friend, who in mercy
Unkindness forgave?

3.

With fowl in the evening
And bread for each day
The journeying nation
Was fed on the way

4.

Wherever the stain
Appeared on the door
The people were safe
When Jehovah passed o'er.

5

The flames roared about them
As fierce as could be,
But saved by their faith
Were the undaunted three.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 64."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Submerged Tenth

IN ALMOST every highly capitalized country in the world the problem of unemployment, here in one form, there in another, has become a cause of constant anxiety. And in Great Britain, where there has been distressing unemployment for more than ten years, the problem has recently assumed not merely larger dimensions, but a new aspect.

During most of the period since the World War, the unemployed have endured their lot patiently—discontented, no doubt, and eager to vote for Socialist promises, yet without menacing demonstrations or attempts at violence.

But in the last few months sections of them have been less submissive to their lot. There have been hunger marches. There have been processions of the unemployed. And in Liverpool, East London, Belfast and other cities there have been clashes with the police, street fighting, arrests and punishments. Nor is it any explanation to show—as the Home Secretary has recently shown—that in some cases the demonstrators have been egged on by Communists, and that the technique of the disturbances was palpably of Russian origin; for it has been proved again and again, in England as elsewhere, that such influences prevail only when the soil is sown with discontent.

The remedy as yet is very far to seek, and the first stage is that of diagnosis. We ought to know who are the people experiencing this acute distress—are they the whole working class, or the unemployed, or a section only of the unemployed? In France and Russia, before their respective revolutions, the sufferers included all the manual laborers in the country; and that might almost be said to be true of Germany today.

This is not the case, however, with Great Britain. The standard of living among employed persons is very far from being as high as it should be, but it is still much higher than it was before the war. There have been many recent reductions of wages, but even so, the general level of wages in British industry is nearly 70 per cent above pre-war level, while the cost of living has risen only 41 per cent.

The real distress then, is among those who are unemployed, or who are apt to be in and out of employment, the total, if we include the unregistered as well as the registered unemployed, amounting to more than 3,000,000.

It is most acute in that large group of persons whose insurance has lapsed, or who have never been insured. The former are entitled to public relief on the same scale as the insured, if, but only if, they can prove they have no other means. The "test" which has been applied to these applicants, though just in itself, has sometimes been harshly applied, and has become the cause of angry complaint and agitation. Here a definitely political element has entered into the agitation, falling on the all too fertile soil of acute distress.

The immediate British problem is to find a way, neither reckless nor merciless, of relieving those poor people who are not insured and cannot find work.

It is a problem everywhere, but it has a special character in Britain because most of these poor people a year or two ago received the "dole" in the belief that it was a right, and now they feel a sense of grievance when the payment is subject to inquiry and reduction. The British Government has now concluded that the rough-and-ready handling of this problem adopted a year ago is not good enough; that there must be some concessions to the thrifty, and above all uniformity of method. But more than this is needed.

Great Britain has made a great step forward in its state insurance system, now shorn of its abuses. But it has not yet reformed its Poor Law; and it is not too much to say that neither there nor in any country has a really comprehensive and humane system of poor law been adopted or even completely thought out. The major problem—that of providing employment for all—will not be quickly solved. But meanwhile the necessity of providing subsistence for the workless by the least demoralizing methods stares the world in the face, and will not wait.

History and Legend

THE discovery of the grotto of the Cumæan Sibyl by the archæologist, Amedeo Maiuri, does something to put history and legend on good terms with one another again. Not before time, either, for their relations were getting somewhat strained.

History, of which archæology may be considered a branch, has in the past exploded too many legends for that to be avoided. Mr. E. F. Benson, comparatively recently, gave convincing reasons why Drake's famous game of bowls before the Armada could never have actually taken place. He would be a bold man who should unreservedly accept the story of Bruce and the spider in its entirety. And the legend that University College, Oxford, was founded by Alfred the Great is also difficult of belief. Indeed, the distinguished professor who, when the college celebrated its millenary some years ago, sent to it a portion of the cake that Alfred burned in one of his most famous adventures, cast doubt upon still another of the Saxon king's exploits.

In the sixth book of the "Æneid," in one of the most famous passages in that famous poem, Virgil describes his hero, Æneas, taking counsel of the Sibyl of Cumæ before founding his great city. Centuries before Virgil wrote, the Sibyl is supposed to have been accepted by the inhabitants of the region of Campania as the prophetess of Apollo, and Virgil merely gave to her legend an enduring shape. That, at any rate, the cave in which the poet placed her was not entirely imaginary seems to be proved. For the grotto in Cumæ of Campania which Professor Maiuri has now discovered tallies most remarkably with the description given in the "Æneid." There are the hundred openings mentioned by the poet, and traces of a spiral staircase leading to the temple to which offerings had to be brought by all who wished to consult the oracle.

But the joy of the enthusiast for legends at this discovery must not be allowed to become too exuberant. The finding of the Sibyl's cave does not, alas, as some too credulous English papers seem to believe, afford any evidence that it formerly harbored a sibyl. After all the undoubted existence of the moon is not, unfortunately, a proof that the cow once jumped over it. So perhaps we shall have to wait some time yet for the complete reconciliation of legend and history.

Making Leisure Pay

DURING the last hundred years the working day for most classes has been materially shortened. Even the working hours of the housewife have been reduced by the introduction of mechanical appliances in the home. As yet agriculture has been the least affected industry in the trend toward fewer hours at work.

When the working hours of the masses began to decrease, many leaders in the community shook their heads, fearing that workers with idle hands would get into mischief. Although in the main these fears have not been justified, fewer hours at work bring into relief the problem of leisure.

Increasing the number of hours away from work extended sports to the factory and mill operative. Reading increased among the masses and amusement houses flourished. So far people pretty generally feel that the use of leisure is a person's own concern. The individual is the one to decide what he wants to do in his spare time. This being the case, meeting the issues of leisure time is essentially an educational problem. It is pleasing to note, therefore, that educational leaders are becoming aware of their responsibility in this matter.

By making work in English literature a part of every course and offering the student surveys of the history of music and art, university authorities in the United States are helping the student to appreciate the possibilities of leisure. There is no doubt, also, that the phonograph and the radio have been factors to some degree in developing throughout the community a taste for good music.

At the same time the laws against gambling and against horse-race betting in most American states represents a move to suppress evils which militate against better use of spare time. Similarly the laws for the suppression of alcoholic liquor constitute distinctly an effort to substitute genuine recreation after work in place of dissoluteness and debauchery. Strike down these laws and a disintegrating force in leisure hours will be given greater scope! Enforce these laws and a degrading influence in the spare time of the general public will be curbed!

It is highly probable that the trend toward few hours at work will continue. With less time at work the community will be increasingly concerned with the problem of leisure. Spare time is beneficial only when it leads to a better appreciation of good living.

Exit Zinovieff

THE career of Gregory Zinovieff, famous throughout the world for several years as head of the Communist Internationale, and one of Lenine's most intimate collaborators before the World War, has come to an ironical termination. Along with twenty-three others, his name appears in a list of persons expelled from the Communist Party for belonging to or abetting an oppositionist group which, according to the official statement, was circulating an illegal platform calling for the dissolution of the state and collective farms and for the granting of extensive concessions to foreign capital.

Zinovieff's active political career ended in 1927, when, with his close political associate, Leo Kameneff, he formed a bloc with Leon Trotzky for the purpose of combating the dominant group in the party leadership, headed by Joseph Stalin. Zinovieff and Kameneff, men less resolute than Trotzky, submitted and recanted, while Trotzky preferred exile and ultimate expulsion from the country.

They were rather contemptuously received back into the party, and held obscure posts until it was recently discovered that they had been receiving documents from the oppositionist group without informing the party's higher organizations of this fact. Not to be an informer is a cardinal sin in the Communist ethical code, and sentences of expulsion were meted out impartially to those persons who took an active part in the organization and propaganda of the oppositionist group and to those who knew of its existence without revealing it.

Zinovieff's and Kameneff's were not the only distinguished names on the list of the expelled twenty-four. One finds there N. A. Uglanoff, a former Commissar for Labor; Y. Z. Sten, an active Young Communist leader who had already been censured for heretical ideas; A. N. Slepkoff and D. P. Maretzky, young intellectuals who were known as disciples of Nikolai Bukharin at the time when this well-known Soviet theoretician was the ideological head of the so-called Right Opposition within the party.

There is considerable significance both in the emergence of this group at this time and in its summary suppression. With the passing of years the Communist Party has become less and less a discussion forum and more and more a tightly disciplined organization in which the decisions of the leadership are unquestioningly carried out by the rank and file. Ideas and policies opposed to those of the party leadership can be spread only by surreptitious and contraband means.

Notwithstanding this régime of iron discipline, any new acute economic difficulty within the country almost inevitably finds its reflection in a new critical group inside the party, which begins to publish surreptitious literature and, in the due course of time, is discovered and suppressed. Just now the major internal problem in the Soviet Union is that of failing agricultural production, which in turn produces a shortage of food.

The recent session of the Communist Party Central Committee proposed to meet the country's problem of starting agricultural production on the upward curve with a very unexciting program, the main points in which were that state and cooperative trade should be carried on less incompetently, that the industries should operate with less waste and breakage and that more emphasis should be placed on the output of goods designed for the immediate consumer.

The oppositionist group evidently believed that much more drastic measures were required. Its emergence signalized the difficulties with which the Soviet régime is confronted; its prompt suppression indicates the determination of the party leadership that the difficulties of supply which may be reasonably anticipated in the winter and the spring shall be met with tightly closed ranks, with no sign of compromise or conciliation.

Was Columbus Genoese?

SOONER or later Barcelona, once rival of Genoa for medieval commerce and now chief city of the new Republic of Catalonia, expects to celebrate a distinguished son, none other than Christopher Columbus. The celebration was planned for October 12, but was postponed pending examination of the evidence by the Institut d'Estudios Catalans.

The historians, Luis Ulloa and Carreras Valls, support the conviction that Columbus was a son of Barcelona, and with them stand other learned men, better known, no doubt, in their own country than in the United States. The evidence is to be given impartial examination by the Institut d'Estudios Catalans; but it is generally expected that the institut will find for Barcelona, and that the poem which describes Columbus as

> Indomitable soul,
> Immortal Genoese

will, at least locally, be edited to read—

> Indomitable soul,
> Immortal Barcelonian.

The world in general will probably stick to the earlier reading.

Professor Ulloa, who is director of the Peruvian National Library in Lima, has been heard from before. Something over a year ago he startled the Americanists Congress at Hamburg, Germany, by presenting a new and dashing picture of Columbus, evoked by study of documents in Peruvian and Spanish archives. By this study he had become convinced that the widely accepted notion of Columbus was pretty much all wrong, that he was not born in Genoa, and that before setting sail on his great voyage of discovery he had been a Catalan corsair and had already visited the mainland of America in company with Danish sea rovers.

The student, in fact, must make his choice of the birthplace of Columbus from among several places. Serious investigators have reached different conclusions. One group believes that Columbus was born in Huelva. The town of Cogoreto has its supporters; and so has Cadiz. The "house in which he was born" still stands in Genoa; the evidence to be digested by the Institut d'Estudios Catalans, includes belief that if it stood anywhere it would stand in St. Honorat Street, Barcelona. Even if the institut decides that he was born in Barcelona, it appears that the question will remain controversial, with the general public still thinking of him as an "immortal Genoese."

Is Moderate Drinking Safe?

WETS in the United States would have people believe that the moderate use of liquor is the solution of the drink problem. Opponents of the dry law say, "Let us drink temperately as in Europe and all will be well!" They often assert that liquor in small quantities is perfectly harmless and that an occasional "bracer" has no ill effects on the imbiber.

Europe now gives the answer to the assertion of the wets. In Germany many applicants for driving licenses receive a card with the following advice:

> The smallest quantities of alcohol (beer, wine spirits, etc.) are injurious to the motor driver. It is a widespread error that small quantities have no deleterious effect. On the contrary, they cause at first an increase of self-confidence, followed by premature fatigue, and thus weaken one's capacity for swift discrimination and reaction in the presence of danger.

Nothing could be more plain than this statement. Germany has found liquor guilty of being an enemy of public safety. Alcohol even in the smallest quantities is a danger to human welfare.

Editorial Notes

New York City reports with some elation that about 1700 saddle horses still amble along its bridle paths. Estimate the population at roughly 7,000,000. Then figure out the proportion of equestrians and recall the multitudes who are "'orsier on the ground than on a 'orse."

The conscientious citizen is one who, although realizing that he may not have a voice in his nation's affairs, takes advantage of the convenient ballot and pencil to have a hand in them.

The so-called law of compensation promises that when we are able to check our taxes we shan't have to tax our checks.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

If a New President, What of His Cabinet?

THE complete, though I think ill-founded certainty of Mr. Roosevelt's supporters that he is going to win the election tomorrow, has led some of them to begin already speculation upon the nature of the Cabinet he will appoint. His supporters have ranged from Senators Huey Long and Smith Brookhart to Col. E. M. House and Mr. Bernard Baruch. Mr. Brookhart, having been denied a renomination to the Senate, is emphatically a lame duck. Will place be made for him in the Cabinet? Probably not. The warmth with which the candidate snuggled up to Brookhart and Norris, and Johnson, and La Follette, and the rest, will probably not characterize the meeting of the Democratic President, should he be elected, with these contributors to his success.

Although his nomination was effected by the combination of the old-time Woodrow Wilson forces with the elements in the Democratic Party represented by William Randolph Hearst, Governor Roosevelt's personal characteristics suggest that it is to the former type rather than to the latter that he will turn should he be inaugurated. Prominent among his advisers during the campaign has been Colonel House, a wise man and a patriotic one, whatever his party affiliations. House has never been an aspirant for public office, and probably would not be today. He could unquestionably have had whatever he desired from Wilson, but his desire was rather to be the faithful friend and lieutenant than anything else.

* * *

A very sagacious adviser during the Wilson Administration was Daniel C. Roper of South Carolina, now resident in Washington. Mr. Roper was chairman of the organization bureau during the second Wilson campaign, and afterward became Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the Democratic President's second term. He was at that time recognized as one of the important men associated with the Administration. Prior to the nomination of Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Roper took a very active part in building up public sentiment in his behalf and securing delegates for him. Few of the Roosevelt sponsors had a wider acquaintance among influential politicians, and even fewer were so free from prejudices and entangling alliances as was Mr. Roper. There are many who feel that should the Democratic nominee be elected, the South, which will have contributed so much to his success, could find no more capable representative in the Cabinet than Mr. Roper.

Another resident of the city of Washington who participated in the preliminary work for the nomination of Governor Roosevelt was Houston Thompson, whose political residence is in Colorado. Mr. Thompson was for seven years a member of the Federal Trade Commission, having been appointed to that position by President Wilson. His services there, which distinctly stamped him as sympathetic with the consuming masses of the people, have given him a national reputation and resulted in the not inconspicuous mention of his name for either first or second place on the Democratic ticket. If his State of Colorado goes Democratic tomorrow, there would seem to be many good reasons why he should be recognized by the Administration, which may—or may not—thereby be created.

* * *

It may be remembered that when Grover Cleveland was reëlected in 1892, he reached squarely into the Republican Party and took for Secretary of State Judge Walter Q. Gresham. If Mr. Roosevelt wants a precedent for the advancement of one of his Progressive Republican friends, there it is. If, however, he will read the comments of the Democratic leaders of that time, he will be disinclined to follow the precedent. Perhaps the best fitted man in the Democratic Party for the office of Secretary of State would be Mr. Norman H. Davis, who was Undersecretary in the Wilson Administration. But he has been the recipient of many honors at the hands of President Hoover, and may be thought tainted somewhat with a species of Mugwumpery. This being the case, either Mr. Franklin L. Folk or Mr. John W. Davis seems eminently fitted. I do not recall that either one manifested violent enthusiasm over the Roosevelt ticket, but the enthusiasts do not seem to be quite the type desirable for the State Department.

Should California defeat Mr. McAdoo for the Senate, he has strong claims on Governor Roosevelt for Secretary of the Treasury. It was McAdoo and William Randolph Hearst between them who swung the Garner votes in the Chicago convention to Roosevelt, and insured his nomination. How intimate may be the relationship today between Mr. Wilson's Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Hearst, I do not know, but certainly a joint demand upon Roosevelt from the two could hardly be ignored. Failing such demand, or in the seemingly improbable event of Mr. McAdoo's election to the Senate, Bernard M. Baruch of New York and Melvin A. Traylor of Chicago have the financial experience and the record of political activity which would justify their consideration for the Treasury Department.

However, speculation of this sort, while interesting, may prove futile. Two hundred and sixty-seven votes in the electoral college for Hoover would put an end to it effectively and finally. And I do not think anybody can contemplate political conditions as they have shaped themselves in the last three weeks without feeling that it is by no means improbable that these votes and more too will be given to the President. From Iowa come reports of steady and rapid gains for President Hoover, the information being based on reports from 2000 precincts. A month ago nobody believed Iowa was other than lost to the Republican ticket. Today it and its neighbors, Kansas and Nebraska, are reasonably safe. In Indiana a similar situation exists. New England and New York need not give the Republican managers much concern. In fact, throughout the country the whole trend of political sentiment, as judged by the most competent observers, is so strongly toward support of the President that every probability of his success is apparent. Such an outcome will, of course, put an end to speculation on the personnel of the Cabinet, but it will leave the country in a position to turn itself at once, and without any interruption in the affairs of government, to reconstruction and recuperation.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The Situation in Cuba

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reports have just come from Cuba of the assassination of prominent leaders of the opposition to President Machado, including Representative Gonzalo Freyre de Andrade and his two brothers. Newspapers state that the killing was done in retaliation for the previous slaying (by whom not stated) of Dr. Vasquez Bello, president of the Cuban Senate—a strong Machado supporter, "who, had he lived, probably would have been the next President of Cuba."

This outburst is another chapter on the pitiful situation in Cuba. Perhaps American people still think that the war of 1898 and "rescue" of Cuba by the United States from Spanish domination was a worthy project, but some of us who have been in close touch with Cuban men and women feel that the little island literally jumped from the frying pan into the fire. Certainly information that is coming to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom from trustworthy sources confirms our belief that conditions now in Cuba are largely due to American domination in Cuban financial affairs, and that the illegal government control by President Machado is being supported and aided by influences from Washington.

The situation is disgraceful and intolerable, and every fair-minded American should make it his or her business to be familiar with the problems involved.

Several representatives of the W. I. L. have been in Cuba during the past year, including Dr. Esther Crooks of Goucher College, Baltimore. We have been in personal touch with Dr. Andrade, and know him to have been a man of integrity—a well-informed lawyer, formerly professor of economics at the University of Havana. His brother Leopoldo was an engineer and a sugar planter, and wrote a book on the Cuban sugar industry, criticizing Chadbourne of New York (organizer of the "Chadbourne Plan"), which was seized by the Machado Government. It is entitled "Government Intervention in the Cuban Sugar Industry," printed in 1931 in Spanish. A copy is in the W. I. L. files. These men have been fearless in their denunciation of the Machado régime, and have been in hourly danger for years. Their deaths now swell the list of over 1000 such assassinations in Cuba since the beginning of the Machado régime in 1925.

Our office is making a thorough study of the whole Cuban situation, with the possibility in view of recommending a mission to Cuba similar to one sent to Haiti in 1926.

We will welcome correspondence, clippings and any definite information from those now in close touch with Cuban matters.

ELLEN STARR BRINTON, Field Secretary,
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
Philadelphia, Penna.

Military Slavery

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In its issue of October 13, The Times (London) announces in a prominent place that, at Geneva on October 12, "the League has, by its resolution in the Assembly, formally committed itself to the 'suppression of slavery in all its forms through the world.'" Such a clear decision is pregnant of consequences—direct and unavoidable—for the vexed and controversial question of disarmament, and now only needs a spokesman to make it clear to the world. On the continent of Europe, armament means conscription, and conscription is nothing but military slavery.

That it is military slavery was made clear at the time when German princes sold their conscripts to the highest bidder, as at the time of the War of Independence. But to feel convinced of the fact, it is enough to realize how conscription is considered by the conscripts themselves at the present time. Let us take, for instance, a normal year just before the war in France, where conscription seems an intangible dogma. In 1910, no less than 13,500 young conscripts deserted, and no less than 55,000 young conscripts escaped abroad prior to being forcibly pressed into the French Army. And, according to the gendarmes, that was only quite normal. Now passports make escape very much more difficult, yet escape there is. So much so that among conscripting nations treaties have been signed to prevent this. Suppose a young Frenchman succeeded in escaping, say, to Argentina, he will be arrested there, as slaves were arrested in the North at the time slavery prevailed in the South, and placed in the Argentinian Army. True, he will not thus serve France, but at least France will enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that he does not escape military slavery.

Ancient slavery was at least for the purpose of production, but military slavery is exclusively for purposes of destruction, which is far more demoralizing.

Recently English youth of English parentage and nationality were conscripted into the French Army under pretext that they had been born in Tunisia, and to this day English youths of similar circumstances are conscripted into the Argentinian Army, so much so that English mothers resident in Argentina take the precaution whenever possible of going to the Falkland Islands at the time they expect a child!

Despite the enormous superiority of the North in men and material resources, and despite his own unsparing energy, for years Lincoln failed to make any impression on the South. It was only when he dared to proclaim the abolition of slavery, the vital issue he had previously missed, that success came. Why not today, as a direct consequence of the League resolution for the abolition of slavery, in all its forms, make clear to the world that conscription stands abolished *ipso facto? Ipso facto* also disarmament would stand achieved in Europe. And the economic and moral consequences of that most degrading slavery be avoided by all. Today we cannot afford to have the entire male youth of European countries systematically enslaved, year after year, and degraded in character at a most impressionable age. The League resolution should afford an obvious opportunity of seeing things done to clear that terrible human blight.

Rome, Italy. MAURICE F. C. HONORÉ.

Rhyme and Reason

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following poem, by Johnny Appleseed, was cut from the Monitor over four years ago, and has many times been proved most applicable to the liquor question. So many people have wished they had a copy that it occurred to me you might reprint it:

> I heard a man deriding faith,
> Who lacked himself belief;
> I heard a man defending theft,
> Because he was a thief.
>
> I heard a man a doctrine teach,
> Which was a lie well known;
> I heard him then a vice defend,
> Because it was his own.
>
> So when I hear a man essay
> To justify abuse,
> It is his charge against himself
> For which he seeks excuse.
>
> And when I hear a man proclaim
> Some wrong to be a right,
> Defending his own secret sin
> Unveils it to the sight.

Sacramento, Calif. GLADYS S. WILSON.

Japanese Justification

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Closing his column, "Watching the World Go By," on October 12, Mr. Abbot writes:

> The Japanese cannot be quite so deserving of the reprobation of the rest of the world if at a time when other [rail] roads are showing serious losses, they are able to conduct one at a comfortable profit.

I submit that this conclusion is not soundly drawn—for two reasons:

(a) The "reprobation of the rest of the world" which the Japanese appear to be suffering does not arise from their conduct of the South Manchuria Railway, but from the conduct of their army and their diplomacy.

(b) Some nations have been able occasionally even to conduct wars at a profit, but does this mean that they are to be absolved from blame for such wars? K. X.

Boston.